



The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1900.

Notes of the Month.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on April 23, the following were elected members of the council and officers for the ensuing year: President, Viscount Dillon; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Everard Green, Mr. J. T. Mickelthwaite, and Sir E. M. Thompson; Treasurer, Mr. P. Norman; Director, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price; Secretary, Mr. C. H. Read; other Members of Council, Sir H. H. Howorth, Messrs. W. Gowland, Emanuel Green, H. Jones, G. H. Overend, W. J. Cripps, F. Davis, A. T. Evans, E. H. Freshfield, H. A. Grueber, R. R. Holmes, W. Minet, H. F. Pelham, and W. B. Squire



It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of General Pitt-Rivers, a prince among archaeologists, which took place on May 5. The General, who was born in 1827, took the name by which he has so long been well known on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Lord Rivers, in 1880. Previous to that date he had won fame as Colonel Lane-Fox. While quite a young man he made extensive anthropological and antiquarian collections, which were shown in 1874 and 1875 at the Bethnal Green Museum, and are now in the new museum buildings, opposite Keble College, at Oxford. General Pitt-Rivers began his well-known series of excavations on his lands in Wiltshire, close to the Dorset border, in 1881, and published the results in four splendid quarto volumes, lavishly illustrated, which were privately

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printed at intervals between 1887 and 1898. Most of the objects discovered may be seen in the museum of the little village of Farnham, where are also valuable and extensive collections of costume, personal ornaments, household utensils, ancient and mediæval pottery, locks and keys, and many other things of value and interest from many countries and of all ages. The General's printed contributions to archaeology were extremely numerous. He held the honorary office of inspector under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, but his powers were too limited and restricted for effective work.



The demolition of some old houses in Ireland Yard, St. Andrew's Hill, Blackfriars, has brought to light some interesting remains. "The space cleared," says the *Times*, "is about as large as a fair-sized drawing-room, and the level is that of the present street. At the northern extremity is an arch of the Early English period, dating, it is suggested, from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, with fluted pillars at the side. The arch goes considerably below the present level. At right angles is another arch of similar design and construction, and a little to the east of the former arch the outline of half another is discernible, and at the opposite corner are remains of a wall indicating the width of the room, the original length of which it is impossible now to ascertain. . . . The material is a freestone, very friable; but every care will be taken in the necessary process of removal to preserve the arches, groining, and other remnants of ancient masonry in their present condition." It is supposed that the arches and wall are part of the boundary on the east of the ancient Dominican domain.



An excellent series of free lectures on Architecture was arranged for Tuesday evenings during May at the College for Men and Women, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. On the 1st Mr. Philip M. Johnston, whose advocacy of the confessional theory in regard to "low side windows" is well known, lectured on "Sermons in Stones." Mr. Harley Ricardo followed, on the 8th, with a lecture on "Colour in Architecture." "Modern Gothic" was the subject on the 15th; while for the last two Tuesdays the

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subjects announced were "Canterbury Cathedral," by Mr. Edward S. Prior, and "One of our City Churches," by Mr. Philip Norman.

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We are glad to learn that a farther step towards the establishment of a British School at Rome has been taken by the appointment as director of Mr. G. M. Rushforth, M.A., late Lecturer of Oriel College and Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall. Mr. Rushforth is favourably known as the author of a good book on *Roman Historical Inscriptions*, issued by the Clarendon Press in 1893, and is also a competent mediævalist. We mention this because it may be as well to remind possible subscribers that the work of the School will be many-sided. It is hoped that it will be of service not only to those who are interested in classical history and archæology, but equally to students of Christian antiquities, of mediæval history, of paleography, and of Italian art.

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The "Second International Congress of Christian Archæology" was held at Rome from April 17 to April 25. There were seven sections, which dealt respectively with (1) The Primitive Epoch of Christianity; (2) The Christian Epoch of the Early Middle Ages in the West; (3) Christian Antiquities and Connected Arts during the Early Middle Ages in the East; (4) Liturgy; (5) Epigraphy; (6) Literature of the First Six Centuries in Relation to Christian Antiquities; (7) Didactic and Practical Archæology. There were no less than 824 delegates present at the Congress, but in the newspaper accounts of the proceedings we do not find the names of any British archæologists. The next Congress is to be held at Carthage in 1904, which the *Tablet* says is something like an adjourning of the Congresses to Diocletianopolis at the Greek Kalends.

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We regret to hear that the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., formerly editor of the *Antiquary*, has been compelled by ill-health to resign the Crown living of Holdenby, Northamptonshire, to which he was presented by Mr. Gladstone in 1894. Dr. Cox has done a great deal of useful work in connection with more than one antiquarian

society, especially that of Derbyshire, and his publications, both original and edited, on archæology and ecclesiology, are familiar to and valued by all antiquaries. We trust that the present failure of health is only temporary, and that Dr. Cox may long be spared to illumine archæological study with the wit and wisdom of which he has such effective command.

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The first report, just issued, of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society must be very gratifying to the founders, for this very young organization now has a larger membership, it is believed, than any other society of the kind, namely, 257. During the year the registers of St. Michael-le-Belfrey and Burton Fleming have been issued, and the registers of Horbury, Linton-in-Craven, Winestead, Bingley and Kippax have been placed in the hands of printers, and of these the members for 1899 will receive the Horbury register, and the members for 1900 some of the others, together with Stokesley and Patrington; but of course much will depend on the expense of printing and the support given to the society.

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Mr. Stock has lately issued a second edition of that entertaining and forcibly written book on *The Right to Bear Arms*, by "X," which we noticed at the time of its first publication some months ago. In its new issue the book is revised and enlarged, and is provided with an adequate index. The work is not likely, we fear, to have much effect on those persons described by "X" who answer that "abominable advertisement, 'What is your crest? and What is your motto? Send name and county and three and sixpence; no charge if an order for stationery be given,'" but it will be read with pleasure by that not inconsiderable remnant who regard heraldry not only as a science, but as a study of singular fascination and interest.

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One of the most tumble-down, ruinous churches in the country is that of Huddington, a tiny village in Worcestershire. It has long been neglected, and is in a miserable state. The walls are mostly out of the upright, the flooring is much decayed and in some places quite gone, while in the

south nave wall at the present time there is actually a rabbit-warren. It is said that many generations of rabbits have been reared in the church walls. An effort is now being made to obtain funds to put the building into a proper condition of repair, and from what we have stated it is clear that the effort is not premature. The nave, of which we give a view, taken from the north-east angle of the chancel, contains some of the oldest

F.S.A., of Claines, who is an authority on ancient tiles, has promised to assist in arranging them in their proper sets. The beautiful old oak porch shown on the next page is a fine example of late fourteenth-century work. There is said to be only one finer ancient church porch in Worcestershire, that of Crowle, the church of an adjoining parish. Contributions towards the Reparation Fund—for preservation and repair are the objects



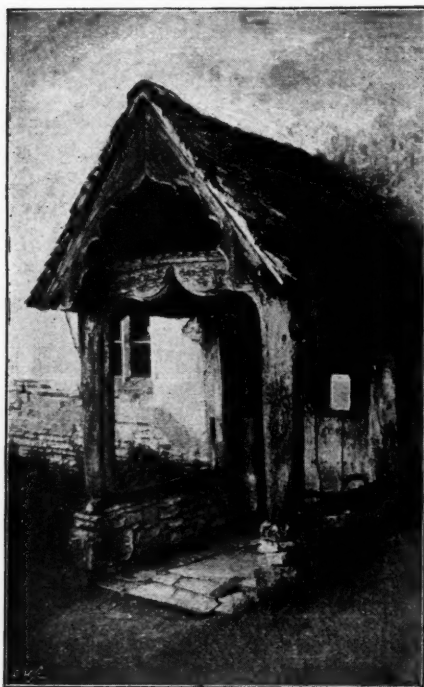
THE NAVE OF HUDDINGTON CHURCH.

work in the church. The foundations appear to be of late thirteenth-century work, although there are signs of still earlier work. In the chancel windows are some fragments of Elizabethan painted glass, and there are the remains of an aumbry and piscina in the south wall of the sanctuary. Many interesting old tiles of mediæval Droitwich make form part of the floor of both nave and chancel, and these will be taken up and carefully preserved. The Rev. Canon Porter,

aimed at—will be received by the Vicar, the Rev. Gordon H. Poole, to whom we are indebted for the loan of the illustrations reproduced on this page.



On April 26 an interesting ceremony took place at All Saints' Church, Leicester, the occasion being the dedication and starting of a curious old clock, which had lain neglected for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. H. Thompson, of Leicester, has kindly



HUDDINGTON CHURCH: OAK PORCH.

sent us the following particulars: "The clock," he says, "originally hung in the centre of the west window of the nave, but was taken down at a so-called restoration in 1875-76. It is of a kind said to date from the time of James I., but was probably put up after the restoration of the church in 1709-10, although the exact date is not known. The clock case is entirely of oak, and in a canopy at the top are two quaint gilded figures, each holding a shield, the one to the right being emblazoned with the borough arms, and the other with the arms in full of the Dioceses of Lincoln and Peterborough, Leicester having anciently been in the Diocese of Lincoln. These figures strike the quarter hours with clubs on small gongs. The hour bell is fixed at the back of the figures. The original hour bell hung in a cupola on the apex of the nave, but this with many other things belonging to the church

was never seen again after the 1875 business. Below the canopy is a restored representation of Time with scythe and hour-glass seated on a globe, around which is coiled a green snake. In the background is the blue firmament with stars, and below is the motto, 'Tempus edax rerum.' The original diamond-shaped wooden dial was found to be so rotten that a new one was necessary, but the old form has been retained, the numerals being on a copper ring instead of being gilded on the wood. The restoration has been carried out at a cost of £150. The present position is over the door of the south aisle. In the church a metal tablet has been fixed, bearing the following wording in quaint lettering:

"This antient clock, which stood aforetime upon the west front of this church, belongeth, as men say, to the reign of King James I. Having fallen into decay and been out of use for the space of 24 years, it was happily restored by public subscription in the year of our Lord 1899."

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Three pounds seems a good price to pay for a paper label. On May 7, the first day of the sale of the late Colonel Grant's splendid collection of eighteenth-century books, two copies, in equally good condition, of William Godwin's *Memoirs of the Author of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, the first edition, 1798, in the original boards, were put up; and while one copy which had the paper label at the back fetched £4 18s., the other, which had no label, though otherwise as fine a copy, brought £1 18s. only.

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Messrs. Bernard P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt report a further large find of papyri, made on a site in the Fayûm, where, under their superintendence, excavations were conducted during the winter on behalf of the University of California. A forgotten town was unearthed, and a very large quantity of papyri discovered. The chief centre of interest was a Ptolemaic cemetery, where some scores of mummies with papyrus cartonnage were found. "Adjoining the cemetery of papyrus mummies," write the explorers, "was a large cemetery of mummied crocodiles. Some thousands of these creatures were found, ranging in size from the fully grown

animals, 13 feet long, to baby crocodiles just out of the egg, besides numerous sham crocodile mummies, which when opened proved to contain merely a bit of bone or a few eggs. The importance of this cemetery was due to the fact that in some cases the crocodiles were wrapped up inside one or more layers of papyrus sheets, while vacant spaces, especially in the head, were stuffed with papyrus rolls. All these, with a few exceptions, were Greek, but occasionally a large demotic roll was found buried beside a crocodile." Most of these crocodile papyri are of the last century and a half B.C., and the effect of the find as a whole "is approximately to double the extant amount of Ptolemaic papyri written in Greek." Some considerable time must necessarily elapse before the newly-found documents can be deciphered and published.



On May 5 a considerable number of autograph letters from the collection of the late Chevalier de Chatelain were sold by Messrs. Sotheby. Among them was one, which sold for £19 10s., from Burns to Colonel Fullarton, dated October 3, 1791, in which the poet referred to "the gloomy month of November, when the people of England hang and drown themselves." A receipt by Sir Walter Raleigh for money received as expenses for troops for Ireland, dated August 15, 1580, signed "W. Rawley," fetched £24. There were several eighteenth century letters of interest, including one by the poet Gray, signed with initials only, and a fine specimen of David Garrick which realized £9 5s. There were 254 lots altogether, which sold for a total of £427 9s.



Replying to Mr. P. M. Johnston's letter in our last number (p. 130), Mr. J. Russell Larkby writes: "I am pleased to think that Mr. Johnston agrees with me in saying that most of the visible work at St. Paul's Cray Church is Early English, although he is unable to say that the tower arch is Transitional. My reason for so dating it was because the Early English portions of the church are rather far advanced in that style, and it seemed wellnigh impossible to place it so late as *circa* 1200, bearing in mind the

rudeness of the one and the beauty of the other.

"I also beg to differ from Mr. Johnston when he says that the blocked up arch in the North Chapel is Norman of *circa* 1140. On what grounds such an opinion is based I do not know; but, after a close examination of the building, I really cannot see why it should be spoken of as the one piece of Norman work left in this part of the building. The arch is not a true round-headed one, and there is nothing to show that it was not damaged when the north aisle was demolished late in Perpendicular times. A plain round-headed window or door in itself proves nothing as to style, and the occurrence of both forms in this church tends to show that although Norman ideas had not altogether lost force, the influence of the Early English style was rapidly gaining ground. This 'battle of the styles' is shown in the east wall of the chapel, where there is a lancet having a pointed arch externally and a plain semicircular rear arch internally."



Messrs. David Bryce and Son, of Glasgow, announce for early issue a reproduction of McLan's *Picturesque or Gaelic Gatherings of the Scottish Highlanders*, first issued fifty years ago in a large folio volume with coloured plates at £6 8s., and now extremely rare. The new volume will be entitled *Highlanders at Home*, and will contain twenty-four illustrations in colour. It will be published in July at the price of 6s.



A Bill to empower the British Museum Trustees to deposit copies of local newspapers in their possession dating from 1837 with county or borough councils in England and Scotland, and to "dispose by destruction or otherwise of printed matter which is not of sufficient value to justify its preservation," has already passed the House of Lords, with but slight criticism. In the House of Commons we trust its fate may be different. The proposals of the Bill are in every way retrograde. Who can say what printed matter may be of value a century hence? Pamphlets and papers which were absolutely trivial or worthless in their own day and generation are now of the greatest value to the historian, and it is quite impossible for

any body of trustees or for any single person to say what printed matter may not be of the greatest use and importance to the students and writers of days to come. Mr. Sidney Lee put the case against the Bill very forcibly in a letter to the *Times* early in May, with every word of which we cordially agree. We trust that the Bill will be very strongly opposed.

The Guild of Handicraft announce for early issue a volume containing the poems of Shakespeare and the lyrics from the plays. It has been printed in the orthography of the earliest editions, and edited by Mr. F. S. Ellis. There is a frontispiece by Mr. Reginald Savage and a new style of alphabet designed by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. The edition is limited to 450 copies; of these, fifty are reserved for America. The price of the book, which is printed in red and black, with limp vellum cover, is £2. It may be added that the recent edition of Shelley's *Adonais* was subscribed for more than twice over before publication. The book beautiful seems to find its market at all times.

A curious survival of mediævalism was to be seen at Bruges last month, in the celebration of the 750th anniversary of the entry within the city precincts of the relic known as the "Saint-Sang," or Holy Blood, said to have been preserved by Nicodemus and St. Joseph of Arimathea. In 1149 it was given by Baldwin III., King of Jerusalem, to his brother-in-law, the Count of Alsace, who brought it from the Holy Land and placed it at Bruges in 1150. From that time it has remained in possession of the town. The Holy Blood is preserved in a crystal reliquary shaped like a cylinder, both ends of which are ornamented with crowns, made in 1388. The chest in which it is kept is a fine example of goldsmith's work of the year 1617, being ornamented with precious stones of great value. It was in this receptacle that the relic was borne through the streets of the city during the first two Sundays of May. The procession consisted of seven groups, representing the different parishes of the city, each preceded by its cross-bearers and acolytes, and followed by the parochial clergy. It made a complete circuit of the

principal streets, and concluded at the Place de Bourg, where a temporary altar had been erected, from which the Cardinal Archbishop of Belgium pronounced his benediction.

In another part of this month's *Antiquary* we print the chief parts of Mr. John Garstang's Report on the excavations made at Ribchester in 1899. An appeal is now made for a fund of £200, which, it is believed, will cover the cost of completing the exploration of the site during the autumn of this year, and will render further work unnecessary by bringing to light all the material and available evidence. Mr. Garstang spent the winter and early spring in Egypt, conducting explorations at Abydos, in the Upper Valley of the Nile, in connection with the Egyptian Research Fund, and he is now preparing an elaborate report on the results of the work.



London's Citizen Soldiers in 1643.

BY THE REV. G. N. GODWIN, B.D.

IN October, 1643, London sent out her citizen soldiers, not, indeed, to South Africa, but to full as fierce active service in pleasant Hants and fair Surrey. The brigade was three regiments strong, and was made up of the Red Trained Bands of Westminster, the Green Auxiliaries of London, and the Yellow Auxiliaries of the Tower Hamlets, the latter being the regimental ancestors of the Tower Hamlets Militia. The whole brigade was under the command of Sir William Waller, who, being just then extremely popular, was for the most part styled "William the Conqueror." Happily for us, Lieutenant William Archer, of the Tower Hamlets Auxiliaries, kept a diary. London gave her soldiers a "send-off" on October 16, 1643: "Our Yellow Regiment was rallied in Well-close, intending to march out of London, but being late we returned that night to our own houses." Next day came a jubilant march through London to quarters at Ken-

sington, and the day after precluded a two days' halt at Hammersmith; Friday, October 20, took them to Brainford (Brentford), to await reinforcements. Some of the men had already had enough of soldiering, for "while we staid there, divers of our men, who pretended fairly to march with us, went back to London, some hiring others in their room, others wholly deserted us." The promised reinforcements marched into camp at Brentford on October 24, and a fortnight's pay was generally acceptable. Next morning they kept a fast, and before sunrise marched to Windsor, where they met the Red Trained Bands of Westminster, then quartered in the royal borough, and the Green Auxiliary Regiment from Datchet, "a little mile from Windsor." Several more desertions during a four days' halt at Windsor and "Eaton." Sunday, October 29, saw a brigade parade, too late to march; but next day the whole force formed up on a green a mile from Windsor, "each regiment drawing into a regimentall forme and where also our Trainee of Artillery and waggons of war came to us." So through the autumn tints of Windsor Forest they marched towards Farnham, meeting in the woodlands during the afternoon "some of Sir William Waller's troops of horse, his own regiment of foot, and one company of Blue-coats, with 'snap-hans' muskets, which guard the Train of Artillery onely—all these marched with us."

"Snap-hans muskets" were "hen-snappers" used by Dutch poultry-stealers. An hour was spent in refreshment near Bagshot, "in the closing of the evening," and it was one o'clock in the morning ere the tired column tramped through the quiet streets of Farnham. On Wednesday, November 1, with the exception of the Green Auxiliaries of London, who were quartered some two miles off, the whole brigade, now reinforced by four companies who formed the garrison of Farnham Castle, the ancient seat of the Bishops of Winchester, mustered in the park to the number of "29 Colours of foot companies, besides horse and dragoons," the latter being the equivalent of our present mounted infantry. A council of war was held, and a clerk of a company in Sir William Waller's own regiment being sentenced to death for mutiny in the field, he was duly

hanged next morning upon a tree in the park. The Absent-minded Beggar Fund was in full swing, "for we had much provision sent to our regiment from our neighbours where our regiment was raised, which was very thankfully received." Meanwhile the King's army was concentrating near Reading to attack the Londoners at Farnham, the Cavalier General being that model soldier Lord Hopton; and Hampshire paid on October 30 the sum of £260 towards the fund for the relief of the maimed soldiers of the Parliament, and of widows and orphans on the same side. Picturesque Bentley Green saw a review on November 3, the "field state" showing that Waller had present sixteen troops of horse, eight companies of dragoons, and thirty-six foot companies (as appeared by their colours), ten guns—probably nine-pounders—and "six cases of small drakes" (five-pounders). An hour's rest, and the march was resumed to Alton, famous for its ale; but the Tower Hamlets men lay at East and West Worldham, some two miles distant, the Royalists meanwhile falling sullenly back. On November 4 there was a muster two miles from Alton with a view to an attack on Winchester. This was probably at Four Marks Hill, "but by the extremity of wet and snow we were all forced to return to our quarters again." Sunday, November 5, to be hereafter of Inkerman fame, saw the march of the column as if towards Winchester, but, turning to the right, they quartered at Chilton Candover, to their great discomfort, accustomed as they already were at Windsor and at Alton to be housed in barns. "This was a very cold night, and very tedious to many of our men, which were never accustomed to such lodgings." The tedious night wore away, and, marching an hour before the dawn, Waller's army of some 7,000 men drew up at noon before Basing House, the stronghold of John, fifth Marquis of Winchester, an ancestor of a gallant soldier who died but the other day in Africa. Basing House, whose defences enclosed some 14½ acres, was as large and spacious as the Tower of London. It was "built upright, so that no man can command the roof," on which field-pieces were mounted. Basing House made such a stout defence that jubilant Cavaliers were wont to style it

"Basting House." After some parley and a courteous offer by Sir William Waller to allow all women and children to leave the fortress, fighting of a desperate character commenced. A few scenes must suffice: "Tuesday, November the 7, when it was daylight we saw divers houses set on fire, which the enemy did to destroy all helps and shelter for our men, who presently after fell on by a forlorn party so closely that we gained all their out-houses, wherein was much provision of bread, beer, bacon, pork, milk, cream, pease, wheat, oats, hay, and such like, besides pigs and poultry, and divers sorts of household goods, as brass, pewter, feather beds, and the like, some of which things divers of our men seized upon, some eating and drinking, others bringing away such things as they liked best, and could with most convenience carry. Others continued still fighting against divers parts of the house, and when one party was weary, another party relieved them, of all of which parties divers were wounded, and some slain, as in such cases it cannot likely be avoided." The Londoners showed themselves good soldiers, advancing within pistol-shot of the walls, and firing through the loopholes and embrasures. Some of them only retired after heavy loss and slaughter, which was a "lamentable spectacle." They persevered "till they had spent all the powder and shot they either had, or could at the present be procured." The fight might well have been in Natal, for Lieutenant Archer speaks of certain "drakes" or five-pounders "which are upon the roof of the said house, wherewith they are able to play upon our army, though we discern them not." Two deserters from the garrison undertook to point out the weakest point in the defences, and Sir William Waller, who never spared risk or danger for himself, led a party to fix a petard upon the principal gate. There was an explosion, but, fortunately for the defenders, "the wall was so thick and strongly lined and supported with earth and turf within side, that the petard did no considerable execution." Even the women within the garrison took part in the defence. "The women which were upon the leads of the house threw down stones and bricks, which hurt some of our men." The Londoners lay in the fields, "wherein our lodg-

ings and service did not well agree, the one being so hot and the other so cold." Beaten off at last with a loss of some 300 men, in a tempest of wind, rain and snow, the stormers at length lost heart. One account says that "the house was extremely well fortified, and inaccessible for storming. The Trained Bands offered their lives to Sir William Waller for any service against men, but were loth to venture further against walls. We must excuse them, they being young and raw soldiers, and not yet frosted abroad." There was nothing else for it, and "all our forces were again withdrawn to Basingstoke, where we refreshed our men, and dried our clothes," finally retiring to Farnham, which they fortified with breastworks. High days and holidays, thanks to the Absent-minded Beggar Fund! "Saturday, November 18th, there came to us much provision of victuals, and strong waters to our regiment, which was very thankfully received, although (thanks be to God) we had no great scarcity before." Three days later some of the soldiers went to the Holt, a wood a mile and a half from Farnham, to kill deer, and there being a dense fog, Cavalier scouts captured nine of Captain Levett's men. On November 23 a reinforcement of 120 Kentish horse and dragoons reached camp, and on the following day an attack was expected at Farnham Castle. "The Castle colours were set upon the walls, and all our other forces were drawn into the park." But nothing came of it. Much desultory fighting round Farnham and Crondall followed, and on Wednesday, December 6, Bartholomew Ellicot, who had been a butcher near Temple Bar, and a Captain under the Parliament, was, protesting his innocence all the while, hanged in the market-place at Farnham, for desertion and embezzlement. Fain would we tell, did space permit, how the citizen soldiers covered themselves with glory at Alton, fighting up to their knees in mud. They stormed the church, carrying the defences and breastworks in the churchyard by storm, and it was greatly owing to their bravery that Sir William Waller was able to fasten 1,100 Cavalier prisoners together in couples with match, and march them to Farnham Church and Castle, "where they may hear better doctrine than they have heard at Oxford or among

the Irish rebels." On the third day the prisoners were offered their freedom on the condition that they should take the Covenant and engage to serve the Parliament. A number of them, variously stated as 300, 500, and 600, accepted these terms, changed sides like the dervishes at the Atbara, took the Covenant in the chancel of Farnham Church, and during the following week proved the groundlessness of the doubts which were freely expressed as to their fidelity by a fierce assault upon their former comrades at Arundel Castle. About 500 others, many of whom were Irishmen—and "there was great wrath against the Irish"—refused these offered terms, and were detained in custody. Waller asked the Londoners to march against Arundel Castle, but they stoutly refused, asserting that the distance was too great, and, furthermore, that they had one and all made up their minds to be at home before Christmas. So, undertaking to guard upon their homeward march some 500 or 600 prisoners, who were tied together with match and distributed between the battalions, the trained bands left Farnham for London about nine o'clock at night on Saturday, December 16. They and their prisoners halted at Guildford that night. Monday found them at Kingston, "where we quartered that night, and disposed of the prisoners in the church." Let our lieutenant speak: "Tuesday, Dec. 19. We marched out of Kingston; the Green Regiment marching that day in the van, quartered that night at Knightsbridge; the Red Regiment, marching in the Battell [main body], quartered at Kensington, and our regiment, bringing up the rear, quartered at Hammersmith." Next morning they marched "into St. James his fields, where we made about." The prisoners were duly handed over, and 37 officers, 330 soldiers, and 4 servants to the principal officers were marched under a strong guard to the Royal Exchange. Ten principal officers and 40 others were committed to Lord Petre's house in Aldersgate Street, 20 were sent to the Gatehouse, 50 to the Marshalsea, 50 to Winchester House, 50 to Lambeth House, 50 to the Fleet, 40 to Bridewell, 40 to Maiden Lane, 30 to London House, 20 to Ely House. Thirty-two others were lying sick and wounded at Farnham and Alton,

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and were said to be well cared for. On the same day the House of Commons voted that £26, raised by the sale of some raw hides which had been seized on their way to the Mayor of Reading, should be paid "to a lieutenant in Sir Arthur Haselrigge's regiment that hath lost a leg in the service at Alton."

This grim duty performed, the parade was dismissed, and all returned home, as we trust will the present worthy descendants of those stout-hearted trained bands, and were "joyfully received and welcomed by all our friends, and all that wish well to the Parliament."



Aboriginal American Writing.

BY THOMAS GANN, M.D.

Of Corozal, British Honduras.

(Concluded from p. 110.)



THE hieroglyphics of the Toltecs, who preceded the Aztecs in the Valley of Mexico, and afterwards migrated all over Central America, are much higher in the scale than those of any other aboriginal American nation. These people had a tradition that very early in their history there had come amongst them a venerable old man with a white beard, who had taught them their religion and many useful arts, amongst them being that of hieroglyphic writing; but, being ordered to leave the country by the Supreme God, he had disappeared in a boat, promising that in time his descendants should come to rule the people with justice and mercy. It was partly owing to the fact that the Indians mistook the bearded Spaniards for the descendants of Cuculcan, returned to rule them, that the latter found it such a comparatively easy matter to gain a footing in Mexico. At the time of his departure he left behind him a shield, a helmet, and various other ornaments, all inlaid with tiny turquoise and other precious stones. This venerable man, called by the Toltecs Cuculcan, by the Mexicans Quetzalcoatl, was supposed by the Spanish fathers, and by many others in recent years, to have been none other than

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the Apostle St. Thomas himself. The regalia which he left were given by the Emperor Montezuma to Fernando Cortez,



FIG. 4.

and were sent by him to the Emperor Charles V., and were in the course of years spread over various museums and private

collections in northern Italy. The greater number have now, fortunately, been purchased by the British Museum, where they may be seen, though one of the finest, a circular breast ornament, is still in the possession of the chief of the St. Cruz Indians, an independent tribe who have revolted from Mexico, and occupy the south-eastern part of Yucatan. These people worship this object as a god, and would not part with it for any consideration, believing that it accompanied the remnant of their people, who left Tula towards the end of the eleventh century to seek a new home in Yucatan. Such scanty remnants of these hieroglyphs as are left to us, whether introduced by the venerable Apostle or not, undoubtedly indicate a high state of advancement in the art of phonetic writing.

Mr. Alfred Maudslay, in an interesting paper recently read before the Royal Society, endeavours to prove, by the aid of certain calendar tables, invented by Mr. J. T. Goodman of the United States, that all the Toltec inscriptions which have been discovered up to the present, represent nothing more nor less than fixed periods or dates. But to make this key fit in with all the known inscriptions (chiefly from monoliths in Central America), the two longest divisions of time, called the "great cycle" and the "grand era," are made to contain 1,872,000 and 136,656,000 days respectively. Mr. Maudslay naïvely remarks that all the dates which have come under his notice have fallen within the 53rd, 54th, and 55th grand cycles.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent a jade axe-head and a jade shell, upon both of which are engraved in low relief short Toltec inscriptions, neither of which is nearly long enough to form "a date" from Mr. Goodman's calendar. These two objects were found in a sepulchral mound on the borders of British and Spanish Honduras. They are exquisitely cut and polished, and considering that stone implements alone were used in their manufacture, they probably represent months, if not years, of labour. With them were found a looking-glass of polished iron pyrites, some jade beads, flint spear-heads, and some beautiful little knives of volcanic glass. The Spanish priests, when they arrived in the country, used these little knives for shaving with, but as after a single stroke they are

blunted, and do not admit of another edge being put on, they must have found it a somewhat tedious and expensive process.

Fig. 6 represents part of the inner surface of the rim of a large bowl, painted red and yellow, and glazed. The same three hieroglyphics, outlined in black, and continued in regular sequence, were apparently continued round the whole of the rim. This piece of pottery came from a small island off the coast of British Honduras, which is now chiefly used as a health resort; and this was probably the use to which it was put by the aboriginal inhabitants; for though numberless potsherds and other relics are to be found upon, or just beneath, the earth, showing that it was a place considerably resorted to,

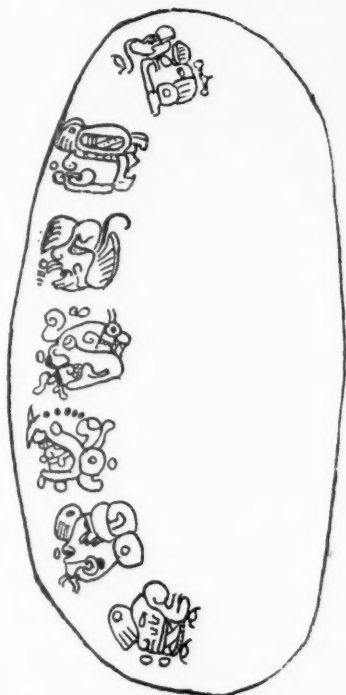


FIG. 5.

yet the absence of burial mounds proves that it was never a place of permanent habitation.

I cannot help thinking that this little inscription represents nothing more than what-

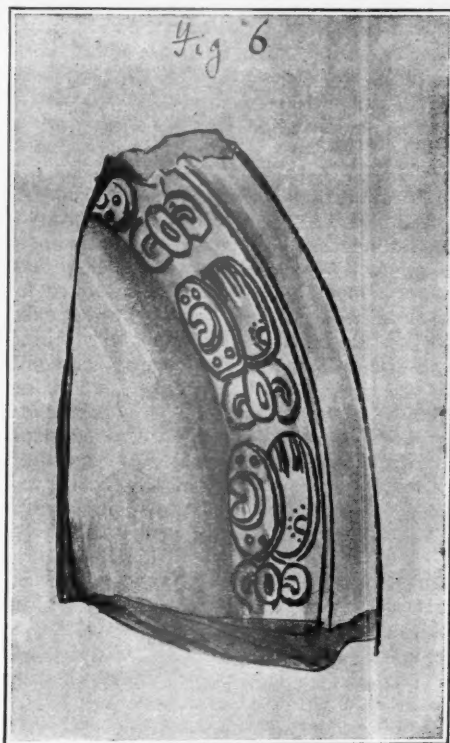


FIG. 6.

ever may have been the equivalent for "A Present from Margate" or "For a Good Boy" amongst that forgotten people in those far-off days.



King Alfred as Man of Letters.

By WARWICK H. DRAPER

(Late Scholar of University College, Oxford.)

(Continued from p. 105).

THAS been said that the literature founded by Alfred was that of Anglo-Saxon prose. Mythical tradition, at once the despair and reward of the student of a great character, has been busy here; but the following

account of the various works associated with Alfred's name pretends to be reliable. It is proposed to examine with careful but brief attention to detail three or four of these works, and then to discuss rapidly those less authenticated or less interesting.

I. THE HISTORY OF OROSIUS.*

In selecting this comprehensive history of the world for translation into the Anglo-Saxon tongue, Alfred presented to his people a product of late Roman literature, but a work of much information, and compiled by a remarkable man. Paulus Orosius, like Seneca and other men of letters before him, was a Roman Spaniard. Born at Tarragona in the latter half of the fourth century after Christ, he was educated in Spain, and travelled in Africa, where he became a pupil of the voluminous scholar St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo Regius. In 415 he was advised by his master to journey into Palestine, and he carried with him a letter of introduction to St. Jerome at Bethlehem, which is still extant.† The reply of St. Jerome shows that he too was struck by the talents and personality of Orosius, whose errand related to a discussion of the origin of the soul. The young scholar had already been consulted by "beatissimus pater Augustinus" (as he calls him), on the materials for the famous "City of God," written to defend Christian revelation from the indignant attacks of the Romans, who attributed the sacking of Rome by Alaric in 410 to the incursion of Christianity. Orosius's own history, employed by Alfred after a lapse of nearly five centuries as a book of national education, was written as a pendant to the more religious work of St. Augustine, to whom it is dedicated.

The compendious and Catholic nature of the history bears witness to the liberal range of the sympathies of Orosius, who speaks thus of himself: "Inter Romanos, ut dixi, Romanus, inter Christianos Christianus, inter

* The only ancient MS. version is in the Cottonian Library (Brit. Mus.), marked Tiberius B. i.; it is a beautiful MS. by an illiterate scribe, of not later than the tenth century. An edition was published in 1773 by Daines Barrington and Reinhold Foster. In 1855 the Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., published a literal English translation, with a facsimile and the Anglo-Saxon text.

† St. Augustine's Works, Letter 165. The reply of St. Jerome is Letter 94 of his Works.

homines homo. Utor temporarie omni terra quasi patria." As an encyclopædic history the work has a distinct value, in spite of errors and superstitions. The peculiar and characteristic care devoted to the Anglo-Saxon edition show that Alfred and his advisers regarded it as an important vehicle of information. It is placed first in the list of works given by William of Malmesbury in the twelfth century, when, speaking of Alfred, he says: "Plurimam partem Romanæ bibliothecæ Anglorum auribus dedit, opimam prædam peregrinarum mercium civibus usibus convectans." One can scarcely agree with Dr. Pauli's opinion that the Anglo-Saxon version is "far more interesting in the present day than that of Boethius"; but the following references to the work show how liberal a book of education it must have been.

As M. Jusserand justly notes, Alfred uses much liberty in dealing with the Latin authors. In a word, he played the editor. A comparison of his version with a Latin text shows the original and bold nature of his treatment.* Not only were new illustrative clauses and sentences frequently added, but the arrangement of the work is altered; the main design is kept, the seven books of the original become six, and the dedication and several chapters are omitted. In the opening especially there is much new matter concerning the geography of Europe, which well shows how Alfred enhanced the value of the work for his people. The chapter in Orosius "De diluvio sub Noë" is curiously omitted. To the account of the passage of the Red Sea Alfred adds: "Geames and Mambres" as the names of the Egyptian *magi*, clearly variants of the "Iammes and Manbres" of Wiclif's version of 1380, and of the "Jannes and Jambres" of our Authorized Version. Alfred moralizes, after his own manner and that of Englishmen after him, upon the story of Joseph:

"It is a wonder that the Egyptians felt so little thanks to Joseph for his having rid them of the famine, that they soon dishonoured his kindred, and made them all their slaves.

* The reputation of the work is shown by the fact that as early as 1471 it was printed in Germany "per Johannem Schuszler," as Haverkamp tells us in his quarto edition printed at Leyden in 1767.

So also it is still in all the world : if God, for a very long time, grants anyone His will, and He then takes it away for a less time, he soon forgets the good which he had before, and thinks upon the evil which he then hath."

As to the Greek heroes, Tantalus, Pelops, Dardanus, Atreus, Thyestes, and Œdipus, we read that "the very stars of heaven fled from their wickedness." The first book closes with a contribution of yet two more dates, odd in their precision, to the chronology of Rome : that Rome was built 4,482 years after the beginning of the world, and that Christ was born 710 years after its building.

The second book, after a slight reference to the creation of the world and man's early sin, embarks upon histories of the Roman, Babylonian and Persian Empires. In the famous story of the repulse of the Persians by the Greeks, a little known and perhaps apocryphal saying of Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylæ, is preserved ; he cheered his 300 Spartans to a meal before the fight with the words, "Let us now enjoy this dinner, as those ought who must take their supper in another world." But the book is chiefly noteworthy for the original insertion by Alfred into the narrative of Orosius of accounts of a Roman triumph, described with some detail, and of the first appointment of a senate, fancifully ascribed to Romulus. It is impossible to find the sources whence this new information was obtained. Hearsay of scholars or the writing of some other Roman author is more probable than the King's memory of his childhood's travel ; but doubtless his early impressions of Rome gave an enhanced interest to the study of her history.*

In the third book yet another insertion concerning Rome is to be noted in an account of the Temple of Janus, which Alfred adds to the narrative of the fortunes of Alexander of Macedon, called by Orosius "ille gurgis miseriarum atque atrocissimus turbo totius Orientis."

* That Alfred went to Rome in 853, a child of four, is further proved by a letter recently discovered, "written by Leo IV., the reigning Pope in the year 853, and addressed to King Æthelwulf, the father of Alfred, announcing the safe arrival of the boy" (Professor Earle in *Alfred the Great*, 1899, p. 172).

It is strange that in the fifth book (into which the fifth and sixth of the original Latin work are compressed) Alfred and his advisers should have omitted much of the history of the famous period of the Roman Republic as rendered by Orosius. We have, as it were, items of compensation in a story told of Cato and in a warning addressed by Julius Cæsar to Pompey in Thessaly : "Comrade, comrade, see that thou dost not too long break our agreement and fellowship" ; above all—whether from tradition or some chance of early archæology we cannot say—Alfred contributes a point to our knowledge of Cæsar's campaign in Britain in identifying Wallingford as the place where the third defeat was inflicted on the Britons.

From the date of the fall of the Republic onwards, the Anglo-Saxon version is a meagre epitome of the work of Orosius. But enough is rendered to show how the early fortunes of Christianity became interwoven with those of declining Rome, and how soon the subtle influence of religious emotion allowed legend to modify rather than illustrate the course of sober history. We read, as the subjects of Alfred were taught to read, that Tiberius was "forgiving and mild until, upon hearing from Pilate about the miracles and martyrdom of Jesus, he enraged the senate, and so embarked on a tyrannical rule, which ended in his death by poison."

2. THE HISTORY OF BEDE.

In the version of this first history of England by an Englishman Alfred used the same treatment as in the translation of Orosius. His care was less to make a literal and verbal rendering than to present to his people a substantially correct version, intelligible in their own tongue, of the previous history of their land. The facts, however, of Bede's own nationality, and that scarcely a century and a half had elapsed since his death, made it less necessary for Alfred, with this educational end in view, to insert alterations and additions.*

The remote figure of the Venerable Bede of Jarrow (c. 675-735) is well known to

* There are two MSS. of this version—one at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (MS. 41), and one in the Cambridge University Library. The Cotton MS. (Otho, B. xi.) has been burnt.

students of English history, of which he is the father. It is enough here to say that "The Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation"* was his chief legacy to a posterity which has ever regarded it as a noble monument of early scholarship, written with considerable elegance of Latin style, and containing much that is valuable in the compilation of history. That myths are recorded uncritically, that the narrative runs astray in particularities, and that the sense of historical perspective is ill-preserved, are the normal incidents of infant literature.

The history begins with the landing of Julius Cæsar, and is continued to the year 731, about four years prior to Bede's death. In dedicating his work to Keolwulf, King of Northumbria, Bede begs for the intercession of his readers with God as a "meed of their recompence, as I have earnestly toiled to write concerning sundry provinces, or the higher places which I believed mind-worthy and to the inhabitants thank-worthy." He opens with an account of Britain and Ireland, and his tribute to the latter deserves to be quoted:

"There snow seldom lies longer than three days, and no man mows hay in summer for winter's cold, nor builds stalls for his cattle, nor is any sneaking or venomous worm seen there, nor may any adder live there; for adders were brought from Britain in ships, but as soon as they smelt the air of the land they died."

He records the Roman invasions with some care, and assigns to the year 156 A.D. an important fact in the history of English Christianity, which, if we are to credit the authority of the writer, it is difficult to reconcile with the usual story of the coming of that faith to our shores. Bede says that in that year, when Marcus Antoninus was Emperor and Eleutherios Bishop of Rome, Lucius, King of Britain, wrote to the latter asking to be made a Christian; that he received baptism, and "the Britons held that [faith] in mild peace until the time of Diocletian, the evil Emperor." The first bring-

* The first printed edition of Bede's Latin work dates from 1474 (by Conrad Fyner, of Esling), and is a book of extreme rarity. Alfred's version, accompanied by the original Latin, was first published by Wheloe at Cambridge, in 1644, and again in 1722 by Canon Smith, of Durham.

ing of Christianity into Britain is generally placed in the first years of the fourth century (*i.e.*, the last years of Diocletian's reign), as then introduced by merchants and soldiers;* whereas Bede, followed without note or correction by Alfred and his scholars, assigns the fact to the middle of the second century, for, whichever Emperor is meant, Antoninus Titus Pius ruled from 138 to 161, Antoninus Marcus Aurelius from 161 to 180.† There is a Winchester tradition, unsupported by any archæological discovery, that about 170 a church was built in that city by the same King Lucius, said to have been a lineal descendant of the British chief Caractacus, who was defeated by Ostorius Scapula in 50 A.D. Greater interest attaches to the recent discoveries at the Roman city of Silchester (Callewa). There a building has been laid bare in the east corner, which, belonging to the fourth century, is said to be neither civil basilica nor pagan temple, but is perhaps the earliest Christian edifice in the country.‡ In default, however, of additional evidence in support of this or in illustration of the otherwise unknown King Lucius, the interesting question must still remain open.

Among other events of their earlier annals thus first made accessible by the careful wisdom of Alfred to the laity of his kingdom, are the coming of St. Augustine, the well-known story of "non Angli, sed Angeli," and the divine gift of song to Cædmon. Cædmon enjoys the distinction of being the first-known Anglo-Saxon poet. Some time before the death of the abbess Hilda in 680 he was attached as a neat-herd to her abbey at Whitby. Bede narrates that, when advanced in years and shrinking from the merry feasting in the holy house, he was one night greeted in a dream by a visitant who bade him sing of the Creation. The unlettered peasant burst at once into song:

* "In 314 three British bishops attended a council held at Arles in Gaul" (S. R. Gardiner, i. 23).

† It is to be noted that the writer of the passage in question, whether Bede himself or a later interpolator, is very precise in some dates, *e.g.*, in saying that "Diocletian had the empire twenty years" (285 to 305).

‡ See *Archæologia*, liii., part 2 (1893), pp. 539 ff.; and see an article by Loftus Brock in *Archæologia Cantiana*, xv. (1883), p. 38.

"Now we owe to praise the Warden of heaven's kingdom, the Maker's might, and his mood-thought, the works of the glorious Father; how of all wonders the eternal Lord installed the beginning. The holy Creator first shaped heaven for a roof to earth's children; then the Warden of mankind, Eternal Lord, Almighty Master, afterwards made the earth a fold for men."*

The legend continues that "the abbeſs began to cherish and love the grace of God in the man" who had received this boon, and gladly received him into her monastery; there "all that he learnt by hearing he remembered by himself, and, as a clean beast chewing the cud, converted it into the sweetest verse, and his songs were so winsome to hear, that his teachers themselves wrote and learnt them from his mouth."†

It is interesting to note a few of the equivalents in the Anglo-Saxon version for the Latin words and phrases of Bede. *Oraculum* is rendered "God-spræc" (cf. God-spell); to correspond with *amici, principes, consilarii*, we have "freondum," "ealdormannum," "witum"; "priests and laymen" are *beſhorn* and *lewd*; *ecclesiastica veritas* can be rendered as "kirkly soothfastness"; and "truth" is said to be "dear-worther" than all treasures. So *pretioso sanguine redemisti* becomes *mid deorwurthum blode alydest*."

(To be continued.)



The

British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

II.

THE glimpses which we obtain of the Britons at the time of the invasion of Julius Cæsar render it a matter of certainty that in some parts of the island at least—in the south-east especially

* There are MSS. at Ely (?), and Corpus Christi College, Oxon, besides the two at Cambridge already quoted. See Cædmon's *Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scriptures*, translated by B. Thorpe (1832).

† A cross has been dedicated to Cædmon's memory on the Abbey hill at Whitby, by the Poet Laureate of 1898. As J. R. Green has said, "the

—there must have been some fairly passable roads. The description of the *essedæ* or *essedæ*, for the word is used in the feminine as well as in the neuter, is conclusive on this point.

These chariots, which were evidently used with great skill, must have necessitated the expenditure of a great deal of care on the roads. The simple labour of levelling and draining would be much cheaper than the outlay needed by the crafts of the wheelwright and smith, to say nothing of the ruinous delays which foul ways always entail.

British chariot-driving was quite proverbial at Rome. Cicero writes to his friend Trebatius, who was campaigning with Cæsar in Gaul: "Tu qui cæteris cavere didicisti in Britannia, ne ab *essedariis* decipiariis caveto"; and in the course of a century *essedæ* had become a household word in Italy. Seneca, writing from Baia, reckons "*essedas transcurrentes*" as among the noises around him which were no annoyance, because they filled his ears rather than appealed to his mind.

The country cannot be regarded as having fallen back between the days of Julius Cæsar and Severus. What we know of the administration of Aulus Plautius, Ostorius Scapula, Julius Frontinus, and, above all, of Agricola, points to constant advance. Old routes would be straightened, gradients adjusted, and other detail looked to, but in many cases the general direction would remain. Houses, smithies, farms, and, above all, taverns, rise along frequented roads. There are three stations named *Tris Tabernæ* in Antonine's Itinerary, besides that on the Appian Way, immortalized in the Acts of the Apostles. A few words, therefore, as to ante-Roman roads may be said here. Early tracks in a forest district are often made in the summer along the dry beds of brooks. Then, as the district gradually passes from tree and scrub to pasture, a way more usable at all times of the year is formed on the bank instead of along the bed of the little stream.

Another class of early track is that which curls along the higher ground so as to avoid

stern grandeur of the spot blends fitly with the thought of the poet who broke its stillness with the first great song that English singer had wrought since our fathers came to Britain."

troublesome little fords, as well as unnecessary ups and downs, extra distance being regarded as a minor evil as compared to these.

On the lighter soils, a good firm grass track not over-used will last for years or centuries, and may be as straight as desired, with only such frail obstacles as gorse and fern.

The presence, again, of the house of a flourishing settler would have its effect in determining the direction of a road. In those parts of the country where no military operations were needed or likely to be needed nothing further than this kind of way, suitable for such commerce as existed, and for fiscal and general purposes, would be required. We must not, therefore, expect in Antonine's Itinerary a constant recurrence of those great military roads which go right ahead irrespective of all difficulties, and are to be found much more in print than on the face of the land. Their existence in places must not lead to generalization, and some of the most notable instances belong to a period subsequent to that with which we are dealing, as they clearly have no record in the pages which form the basis of this treatise.

There are about 150 names in the British part of the Itinerary. Of these hardly 10 per cent. are Roman. Three or four are mongrels, with a Roman ending, like *Pennocrucium*, or a Roman beginning, like *Cesaromagus*. The great mass are either evidently British, or possibly in some cases named by the soldiers from their own countries, some real or imaginary resemblance guiding them; or from those apparently chance circumstances which have been known to become the designations of mighty cities.

After these general considerations, we will proceed to Iter I., which in Parthey and Pinder's text stands thus, the names and distances agreeing with Surita's, who uses the accusative case more frequently:

A limite, id est a vallo, Prætorio	
usque -	- mpm. clvi.
A Bremenio Corstopitum	- mpm. xx.
Vindomora -	- mpm. viiii.
Vinovia -	- mpm. xviii.
Cataractoni -	- mpm. xxii.
Isurium -	- mpm. xxiii.
Eburacum leg. vi victrix -	- mpm. xvii.
Derventione -	- mpm. vii.
Delgovicia -	- mpm. xiii.
Prætorio -	- mpm. xxv.

Almost all authorities, from Camden to Dr. Hooppell and Mr. Cadwallader Bates, agree in placing *Bremenium* at High Rochester, which, nevertheless, is fourteen miles beyond Hadrian's Wall. Camden boldly ascribes the words "id est a vallo" to a transcriber's gloss, which indeed seems probable enough. Bishop Gibson shrinks from this boldness, and places *Bremenium* at Brampton, in Gillesland, which he speaks of as an early choice of Camden's. But the inscription recorded by the latter on an altar found here "among the rubbish of an old Castle" appears to settle the point:

D. R. S.
DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
BREMEN. ARAM.
INSTITVERVNT
N̄ EIVS C CAEP
CHARITINO TRIB
V S L M

From this we find *Exploratores* at Bremenium, a suggestion that the road was only carried thus far at the time of our Itinerary, but soon to be carried farther north, and the tribune C. Cæpio Charitinus paying his vows "lubenter merito" to the local numen.

That the record of the road should begin at what was then a mere field-station is quite consistent with the opening of the Itinerary itself, where the first place named along the West African Coast is "*Exploratio, quod Mercurius dicitur*," identified by Mannert with Mansora, and by Lapie with Massa.

Mr. Collingwood Bruce's important excavations here are not to be passed over in absolute silence. There is a happy general agreement about the location of *Corstopitum* at Corbridge, the first syllable reminding Mr. Bates of the Brigantine tribe, the *Corionotatai*. He more minutely locates the camp just at the north end of the bridge, an irregular enclosure of twenty-two acres, the not uncommon case of a Roman camp on British lines, known as Colchester, a corruption of Corchester. Here abundant remains have been found: two altars to Hercules of Tyre by the Archpriestess Diodora, and to Astarte by a man named Pulcher, the inscriptions on both in good Greek hexameters; a silver lanx of great beauty, depicting prob-

ably the Judgment of Paris, and some silver fragments of even higher art.*

By general consent Ebchester, just over the Durham border, is *Vindomora*. It seems to me also identical with the *Epeiakon* of Ptolemy, who, after mentioning the Elgovæ and the Otadini, places to the south of them the Brigantes "reaching to both seas." This, in English letters, is his list of towns: *Epeiakon*, *Quinnoion*, *Catourractonion*, *Calaton*, *Isourion*, *Rigodounon*, *Olicana*, *Eboracon* (vi. leg. nic.), and *Camounlodounon*. In spite of the insertion of *Calaton*, it is impossible not to see Ebchester, Vinovium, Cataracto, and Isurium in this catalogue. From correspondence with Dr. Hooppell, I found him quite satisfied as to *Vindomora*, as well as to *Vinovia*, which, in common with other authorities, he places at Binchester.

We now pass into Yorkshire, where the first station is *Cataractoni* in the Itinerary, probably a dative used for a locative, so that the nominative would have been *Cataracto*, a more convenient form than the polysyllable used by Ptolemy. Catterick Bridge preserves the name excellently, and the place is not without its note in after history. Originally a waterfall, it came to be used for a flood-gate, as in Pliny;† but whether in a natural or an artificial sense, we may be sure that *Cataracto* did not get its name for nothing.

The next station, *Isurium*, as well as its predecessor, we shall also come across unchanged in Iter II., and in Iter V. under the name *Isubrigantium*, evidently a later form, intended, as it seems, to reconcile the native element with some foreign intruding name. Here I would suggest that some Isaurian legionaries affixed their name to the station. All over the world a great many names of places owe their origin to the transitory soldiers' home memories. The extensive diggings here, as it is well known, have brought to light a corresponding treasure of coins, pottery, tesserae, etc.; and when I was there some twenty years ago I was told of a fine pavement under an asparagus bed, possibly by this time unearthed.

At *Eburacum* we are, of course, on the firmest of ground. As to the mention of "leg. VI. Victrix," Ptolemy must have been

* Bates's *Northumberland*, p. 27.

† Ep. X., 69, 4.

very prompt in noting it, for, according to Gruter (457), it did not come into England till A.D. 120, when it accompanied the Emperor Hadrian. The discovery here in 1840 of two small bronze plates, of which one was affixed to the altar to the gods of the Prætorium, the other to an altar to Oceanus and Tethys, engraved in Greek characters by one Demetrius, shows that Rome, in bringing her own national traditions into England, brought those of other nations as well.

It is when we leave York that our difficulties begin.

The next station, *Derwentio*, indicates a passage over the Derwent. The stage is very short—only seven miles; Stamford Bridge (Reynolds) is etymologically attractive, but the position is out-of-the-way; and still more so is Camden's Alby. I am inclined to take Mannert's Kexby, endorsed as it is by the East Riding antiquary, Mr. John Walker, of Malton, whose original map, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, lies before me now. He does not record any discoveries, but passes by Thorpe-le-Street to *Delgovicia*, which Lapie places at Market Weighton. Feeling a great interest in this station, I paid a visit to the little town in May, 1894, and was fortunate enough to find a local antiquary—Mr. Parkinson—who kindly allowed me an interview with his son, an invalid, but a diligent collector, who from Goodmanham, the spot noted as *Delgovicia* in Mr. Walker's map, had brought together knives, Arretine and other ware, and a neolithic adze. From the tumuli here it would seem that this was an important Brigantine settlement, utilized by the Romans for a camp. The scarping of the churchyard is to be remarked. Close to it is a field called "Romans," through which passes "Humber Street," proceeding to Sancton, a parish where the fields are blocked off into grand oblongs, according to the *centuriatio* mentioned by Hyginus, a feature to be observed elsewhere in the vicinity of Roman stations.

In making the line to Driffield in 1888 a great discovery of remains was made, duly recorded by Yorkshire archæologists.

When we pass from *Delgovicia* but one stage remains, the twenty-five miles between

it and *Pratorium*, which, from its name, must have been a place of high civil and fiscal importance. It is notable how many of the *Itinera* begin or end, or begin and end, in salt water; and *Pratorium* must have been somewhere on the German Ocean. Camden's choice—Patrington—was generally followed for some time. The name is *Patricton* in Domesday Book, and the church is dedicated to St. Patrick, so that Camden's derivation from *Pratorium*, with which he compares the Italian *Petrovina*, seems of little worth. The discovery of a Roman altar with coins "in Mr. Little's garden," noted in Mr. Walker's map, is more to the purpose. The East Riding, however, is so rich in antiquities that the evidence becomes distracting. Horsley's Hebbestow, Mannert's Kingston-on-Hull, Lapie's Hornsea—even Reynolds's Flamborough—may have their adherents; I have not the audacity to decide the point, though I feel a preference for Patrington.



Two Ancient Ribbleside Crosses.

By W. H. BURNETT.

THE Lancashire village of Whalley and the Yorkshire village of Mytton, the parishes of which are in immediate contiguity, but divided by the waters of the Ribble, which at this point separate Lancashire from Yorkshire, are famous for their churchyard crosses. At Whalley there are three specimens of these runic forms, which prevail in different parts of the country, and which are undoubtedly of very early origin. Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Yorkshire and Lancashire, locates them—wrongly, as we think—as far back as the time of Paulinus, who is said to have visited the district early in the seventh century; other authorities contend they are of Anglo-Norman origin. One of the three crosses is a very prominent object, and stands nearly opposite the chancel door. The shaft shows a bold scrollwork in a series of spirals and volutes. There is a similar eature in remains at Burnley and Ilkley,

and the Scotch crosses at Iona and elsewhere show it.

The churchyard cross at Mytton, only the head of which was known to exist a few months ago, was in the year of the Queen's

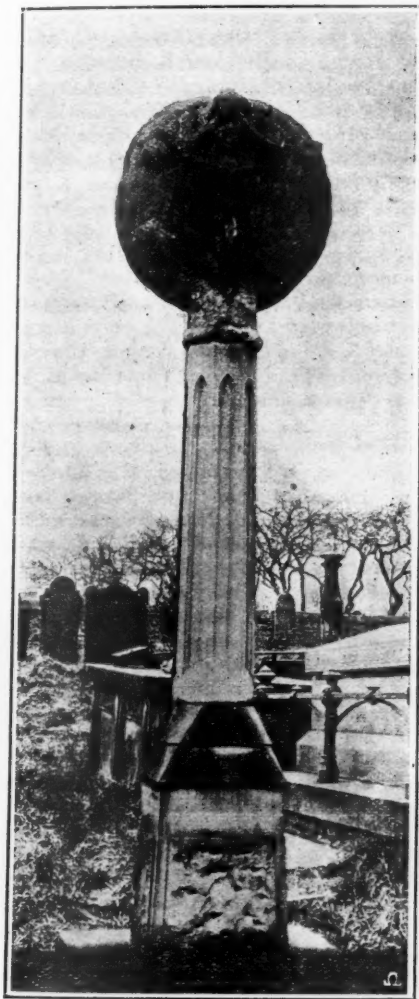


CROSS IN WHALLEY CHURCHYARD.

(Block kindly lent by Messrs. Cassell and Co.)

Jubilee mounted on a new shaft and pediment as "a memorial of the introduction of Christianity into Great Britain" by Augustine. This head is a large medallion in form, and is of a very striking character. Quite recently the base of this old cross has been dug up almost *in situ*, and it has now been placed in the famous Sherburn Chapel attached to the church, where it has been inspected by architects and antiquaries from Preston,

Blackburn, Stonyhurst, and Burnley. It is a large square block of stone, splayed in its upper portion, which terminates in an octagonal support, into which the stem of



MYTTON CROSS.

the cross was formerly inserted. A minute examination of the base and head of the old cross determines its character and age. On one side of the disc there is a representation

of the Crucifixion in low relief on a sunk panel, which has for a bordering a looped cord, the points of which in each case bear a fleur de lis as ornament. On the other side the Crucifixion is again roughly portrayed, in this case with attendant figures, probably of St. John and St. Mary, as on the ancient roods. These are also shown on a sunk panel, in rough tabernacle work, which, like the royal fleur de lis, is undoubtedly Norman in character. Much interest has been evinced in this discovery, which settles relatively the ages of the Mytton and Whalley crosses, which have long been objects of interest to the historian and the antiquary, as well as to the thousands that throng these villages in the summer season from the great towns of East Lancashire. Another recent discovery at Mytton is that of the lost finials of the fine Perpendicular tower. These have been found adorning the gables of the old Tudor hall which stands in the centre of the village. Probably the explanation of how they got there is to be found in the disorders of the Puritan period, when the hands of the destroyer were laid roughly on our ancient monumental structures.



The Antiquary among the Pictures.

OF one thing there can be no doubt, though that may not be very high praise, that the Academy show of 1900 is a considerable improvement on that of 1899.

Following our usual rule, and not thereby implying that as art they merit the first attention, our opening words shall be on those subjects that are comprised within the limits of that wide word "Sacred." For a wonder there is nothing specially jarring in any of the pictures immediately inspired by the Scriptures. The most striking is to be found in the out-of-the-way small "Black and White" Room, often skipped by visitors. The large drawing of "Barabbas at the Cross" (1642), by Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., is most impressive and suggestive. Next to

this comes "The Lost Sheep" (1073), by Alfred U. Soord, a powerful representation of the Good Shepherd leaning over a terrific precipice to rescue an endangered sheep; it is well and strikingly coloured, and full of thought. It is an eminently religious picture, and we hope Mr. Soord will follow up this vein.

"La Vierge aux Lys" (297), by W. A. Bouguereau, is perfect of its kind, but an altogether conventional treatment; we could imagine some new bright chapel whose walls it might suitably adorn. "At Nazareth" (995), by G. E. Hicks, gives us the Virgin and Child after an unusual fashion, for the Child is some two or three years of age; the anxious look on the mother's face, as the Child fastens two sticks together in the form of a cross, well illustrates the verse in the catalogue: "Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also." "The First Easter Morn" (1331), by Henry Ryland, is a graceful, well-satisfied Eastern woman in water-colours; but neither the words in the catalogue—

What thou sawest, Mary, say,
As thou wentest on the way—

nor the exact title of the picture can succeed in connecting any Easter thought of any kind with such a face. The picture is just spoilt by the title and couplet.

"St. Francis and the Birds on Verna" (229), by William B. Adeney, is prettily conceived. Why anyone should paint a silly caricature of an interesting legend of St. Patrick we are at a loss to conceive, and why the hanging committee should place it on the wall is a still greater puzzle. "The Voyage of St. Patrick" (678), by T. Butler Stoney, represents the saint naked save for a very scanty loin-cloth, squatting in a constrained attitude on a very small circular mill-stone, reciting his "hours" office, book in hand, whilst the stone ripples away over some glassy blue waves. The saint wears his light yellow halo well at the back of his head, till it looks at a little distance just like the straw hat of a man-of-war's man! "The Resuscitation of St. Winefride" (1248), by Winefride Freeman, in the Water-Colour Room, is vividly and effectively painted; having been murdered by Caradoc, and laid out in the church, she was brought to life again by the prayer of

St. Bruno. Mr. Samuel E. Waller has achieved a certain degree of success with his "Silent Prayer" (950), where the knight pauses by the wayside cross on a forest's verge to offer an earnest prayer, with dropped helmet and uplifted cross-hilted sword.

As for pictures with a moral, one of the best pictures of the year is full of it. We allude to Mr. Frank Dicksee, R.A., "The Two Crowns" (167). That which predominates in the picture is a king in the full flush of early manhood in glorious armour and golden crown, riding a great white charger in stately assurance through the streets of his capital on the day of his coronation, whilst roses are being strewn about his path by comely damsels. Though not sensual, the picture gives apt illustration of the reign of sensuous delights and ambitions. But as the face of the king is noticed more closely, it is observed to be looking away with a grave and somewhat anxious expression. Following the direction of the eyes, we then notice a large bronze crucifix at the street corner, and we see in profile on the Redeemer's brow the crown of thorns. It is something in these days for an artist of such skill and repute to have painted such a picture. Some of the professional critics carp at it, having discovered a new shrine at which to worship, and apparently believing that the puffing of a special name can best be achieved by the abuse of others in the first rank. But this picture is a great one, and will certainly live. It well deserves its place of honour on the north wall of the third gallery. In the second gallery is a picture, the intended moral of which could not be detected without the catalogue's aid. It represents a group of six well-posed classic maidens, and others in the background, trifling with water jars, and looking somewhat lazy, tired, and peevish. It is called "The Lost Labour of the Danaides—typical of Human Life" (107), and is by George A. Storey, A.:

The lost Danaides drag their endless round
In dismal Hades, there to expiate
Their nuptial crime, and fill the wasteful font
With mortal tears, alas! and there to know
The long regret, the ill no grief can mend,
The weary duty that no time can end.

Mr. Albert Goodwin has produced a thoughtful, dreamy picture, which he terms "Dawn

in the Pilgrim's Road" (575) wherein there is a misty bewilderment of marvellous architectural effects with flying buttresses on a celestial scale, and in the gray of the valley beneath winds a white-robed procession of small figures headed by a cross-marked banner. The catalogue prints in full the text from Isaiah xxxv. 8: "And a highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness," etc. Whatever may be said of the art, it is the work of an enviable imagination of a high order. Mr. Byam Shaw is not so striking as he was last year, but there is a good deal of genuine Christianity and scorn for some of its professors in "The Ways of Man are Passing Strange" (1034).

With regard to historical pictures, it is a delight to welcome back Mr. Abbey, R.A., for he was sorely missed last year. His large picture of "The Trial of Queen Katherine" (96) has the place of honour in the second gallery, and is a great success; beyond all doubt the best he has yet painted. His love of glorious reds is fully gratified by the great sweep of the flowing train of rosy red in the state dress of Cardinal Wolsey. The scribes at the table, and some of the other supernumeraries, afford the necessary contrast of black. The King's face in profile is a piece of masterly work, and almost equalled by the pathos and pleading of the Queen's features. It is a picture on which to feast the eyes, and to draw out fresh thoughts at every visit. From an antiquary's point of view there is one unhappy blemish. Mr. Abbey has chosen to give the two English archbishops, behind the cardinals, patriarchal crosses which they certainly never bore. Moreover York's cross would not in any shape have been elevated in the province of Canterbury. Mr. Abbey has another striking picture of smaller size, "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester" (147).

DUCH. Come you, my lord, to see my open shame? Now thou dost penance too. Look, how they gaze; see how the giddy multitude do point, and nod their heads and throw their eyes on thee.

Ah, Gloster, hide thee from their hateful looks; and in thy closet pent up, rue my shame, and ban thine enemies, both thine and mine.

The artist has illustrated this quotation with powerful success. No one gazing at this

picture could fail to feel that it would be far better to wear the penitential sheet with the Duchess, than to have such a cowardly, cruel heart as breathes forth in every line of the features of the contemptible Duke.

"The Return of Godiva" (207), by G. F. Watts, R.A., takes the unusual view of representing Godiva as just dismounted and overcome and sick with shame as she is received by her maidens and her household. It has power and merit, but the great painter is no longer in his prime.

Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A., is at his best in the vivid bustling scene of "Oliver Cromwell at the Storming of Basing House" (82). Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A., is as successful as ever in "Blake's Great Naval Engagement with Van Tromp, 1653" (275). "The Flight of the Huguenots from France, Reign of Louis XIV." (157), by G. Sheridan Knowles, is a vivid bit of work, and effective picturesque costume painting. The faces also appeal strongly to the spectator. The Huguenots are passing through a snow-carpeted forest, the men with pikes or muskets on their shoulders. The minister in pointed hat supports an aged woman on his arm, whilst on the other side a cosily wrapped up little girl briskly trots along. All are on foot save one woman on a weary palfrey, and the idea of hasty but somewhat tired motion is happily impressed on the whole picture. It is an old style picture, now seldom seen, and generally voted commonplace, but it is genuine and welcome.

With all the noise and circumstance of war for ever ringing in our ears, it is a comfort and a rest to find so little of it in the Academy; but we suppose it will come in with a flood next year. "Good-bye! The 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards leaving Waterloo Station, October 21, 1899" (276), by George Harcourt, is eminently commonplace, and looks like an enlarged coloured sheet of the *Illustrated London News*. "Routed: Boers Retreating" (956), by John Charlton, is but a music-hall piece. There are two commendable war pictures, not specially gory, of days gone by, both full of historic movement, "The Flight of the French through the Town of Vittoria, Peninsular War" (1009), by Robert Hillingford, and "A Critical Moment at Quatre Bras"

(5014), by the same artist. There are also two sorrowful and speaking pictures which would not have been painted save for the sad bereavements that the present war brings. Mr. Leslie, R.A., shows great power in the painting of a cool, quiet, formal garden, breathing a spirit of calm and restful repose; but on the steps that surround a sundial in the centre of a grass plat is the seated bowed figure of a young wife in black, her hat flung on the ground, and her head pressed between her hands in the agony of her grief; the title is simple and pathetic, "In Time of War" (168). There is more of incident, but less in one way of feeling, in another picture of the same vein, "But things like this, you know, must be in every famous victory" (111), by Louisa Star Canziani. An elderly man and his daughter-in-law are seated on the steps of a town church. The man has a tricolour knot of ribbon in his button-hole. They have just bought an evening paper, and are overwhelmed to find therein the death respectively of son and husband.

Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., is very modest this year. He is only represented by "Gold-fish" (226), where a classic maiden lies outstretched on a marble floor watching the sporting of some gold-fish in a shallow tank. It is a very small canvas, about 15 inches by 8 inches, but it is a gem of its kind. The President, Sir E. J. Poynter, has an unsatisfactory portrait of "Mrs. Murray Guthrie" (160), and a classical rendering of "Water Babies" (224), almost as small as the one picture of Alma-Tadema. It is very unusual to find a President or an R.A. in the Water-Colour Room, but Sir E. J. Poynter's delightfully-finished lovely island, "Isola San Giuliano" (1139) should not be overlooked.

"Orpheus returning from the Shades" (138) is the title of the striking diploma work of Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., deposited on his election as an Academician. It is somewhat spoilt by surrounding pictures, but the swirl of yellow drapery by which Orpheus is encircled sets off in an extraordinary way his features, which are

Seized and torn

By the sharp fangs of an insatiate grief.

"The Awakening of Adonis" (155), by J. W. Waterhouse, R.A., is a picture full of

grace and skill, and free from Mr. Waterhouse's usual mannerisms of colouring. Adonis lies extended on the grass in thin blue draperies, with Venus bending over him, and Cupids grouped about his feet. "Circe" (141), by Wright Baker, is a composition of lions, wolves, and poppy shreds. Other mythological subjects that may be named with praise are "Iduma's Apples" (53), by J. Doyle Penrose; "A Loving Psyche who loses Sight of Love" (979), by M. Ridley Corbet; and "Prometheus consoled by the Spirits of the Earth" (1046), by George S. Watson. "In Elysium" (402), by Charles Sims, is unfortunately named. It represents four nude women and one nude man moving stiffly about after an unmeaning fashion on tall coarse grass and amid harsh prickly foliage. One longs from pure charity that they may soon be out of "Elysium" and in some degree of comfort! Mr. T. C. Gotch rather disappoints us this year with "The Dawn of Womanhood" (392), wherein the child enthroned is reproduced, and sees in a vision approaching womanhood. It is wonderfully painted, original, and suggestive, but we trust Mr. Gotch will not subside into unduly repeated mannerisms.

Of subject pictures there are some good examples. "Ringing the Angelus, Roucon Church, Normandy" (10), by Harry Scully, is full of life; we almost expect to see the swing of the body of the old peasant woman and to hear the clang above the roof. Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., has two remarkable pictures, each excellent in its way: "The Keeper of the King's Conscience" (37), and "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honour more" (62). The latter represents a seventeenth-century trooper writing a letter to his sweetheart when on active service; his table is an upturned drumhead, and his seat a powder-keg. "A Venetian Autolykus" (116), by Henry Woods, R.A., gives a pedlar surrounded by women, and is rich in clever colouring. Several others were marked by us for comment, but space only permits of one more being mentioned. "Sanctuary" (99), by Charles Kerr, is a happy and effective contrast; a wounded man-at-arms, with a low type of countenance, has sought refuge in a mediæval church, and is being gazed at with mingled wonder and

sympathy by two innocent-faced white-robed choir-boys.

The portraits this year are beyond the average, but are bewildering in their numbers. There is no doubt, of course, that "Lady Elcho, Mrs. Adeane, and Mrs. Tennant" (213), by John S. Sargent, R.A., is great in execution as well as size, but we do not at all believe that the utterly extravagant praises of several professional critics are justified. Mr. Shannon, A., is more successful this year with men than women, whether in the Academy or New Gallery. Painting of ladies tempts him to do too much to the accessories, forgetful that the chief point of a portrait is, after all, the likeness, and not the shimmer of a satin gown or the arrangement of ribbons. His "Lord Manners" (50) is masterly. The stately and statuesque rendering of "Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema" (17), by Hon. John Collier, is most successful. Mr. Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., contributes his full number of eight; we like best his painting in enamel of "The Bishop of London" (1356), who is represented in all the glories of a gorgeous cope and with pastoral staff in his left hand. "Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart." (146), by S. Melton Fisher, is the very apotheosis of the commonplace. No one has made a greater stride forward this year than Mr. H. Harris Brown. He shows himself an adept in various styles, and we hope that he will always steer clear of mannerisms, that special pitfall of the popular portrait-painter. "Elinor, daughter of Lady Blomfield" (317) is a pleasing child picture. "Miss Violet Corry" (319) is given a difficult but graceful pose on a terrace wall, and is after a style that was more usual last century. Mr. Brown may be rightly proud of his place of honour in Gallery VIII., which is commanded by his great picture of "Hudson E. Kearley, Esq., M.P." (647), on horseback. Loyalty will not suffer us to be silent about "Windsor Castle, 1899: Portraits" (143), by W. Q. Orchardson, R.A. It is a most interesting picture on a great scale of four royal generations, but it is not a great picture. The charming little prince-ling with his bouquet of roses is the best part of it.

Animal painting is not at all strongly represented in this Academy. Mr. Briton

Riviere, R.A., disappoints us by only contributing a sky-piece called "The Heron" (69), where the heron is the size of a fly, and a glossy green dragon wrapped round a dying horse termed "St. George" (219). There is, however, a fine dashing piece most bravely painted by a lady, "Horses Bathing in the Sea" (427), by Lucy E. Kemp-Welch. This is one of the half dozen pictures of the year. It is well placed in Gallery VI., and ought to present itself through the sculpture hall as the staircase is ascended. Those, however, who had the arrangement in their hands have spoilt all this by placing a clumsy-seated statue of Professor Huxley first in the point of view!

We think that landscape is not quite at its best, but there is much to charm. In the first gallery there is a large picture by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, R.A., which is undoubtedly the best he has yet exhibited. "After Sunset" (16) is full of charm, the bluish gleams of light upon the water are wonderful. Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., shows four pictures, and there is no falling away from his usual high standard. The best is "Hill, Vale, and Stream" (175); the soft light on the exquisite soft tints of spring green is most masterly. Mr. Peter Graham, R.A., is quite himself in "To Valley Pastures" (49), and "Ocean's Surge, white as the Seabird's Wing" (206). The best of Mr. MacWhirter's, R.A., is "A Nameless Dell" (308). There are fully a dozen more well worthy of mention, but we must content ourselves with mentioning a specially delightful woodland scene, with the faint blue shimmer of the hyacinths carpeting the ground, aptly called "Spring's Delights" (439), by R. Vicat Cole.

In the Architectural Room attention should be paid to the two drawings of Mr. Temple Moore's new church at Sledmere (1710 and 1778), also to Mr. Nicholson's "Design for refitting Mission Church at Walworth" (1743), and Mr. Bailey's "Roodloft and Screen, Barkston Church, Lincolnshire" (1808). Mr. Tapper's "Font Cover for Grantham Parish Church" (1824) will prove far too top-heavy if executed.



The Ribchester Excavations, 1899.



R. JOHN GARSTANG, B.A., has issued an "Interim Report" on the excavations made during the summer of last year on the site of Roman Ribchester. The following are the chief points in a paper of much interest:

Work began on July 20, and continued until the end of August, the weather throughout being very favourable.

As last year, Mr. Haverfield visited the site at the commencement, and, with his usual kindness, gave advice in drawing up the plan of work. The discoveries subsequently made in the limited space available for excavation show how invaluable were the suggestions he made. . . .

THE GRANARY AND ADJOINING BUILDINGS.

Of four parallel walls found near the centre of the fort, that of the granary alone could be followed to its end towards the south-west. Upon removing the foundations of a former boundary wall of the churchyard lying in this direction, the foundation of the Roman granary wall was found immediately below, with an angle apparently at its southern corner, and an outer pavement at a distance of some 70 feet from the Rectory wall, under which it passes.

The Roman masonry was characteristically solid, the wall being more than 4 feet thick, built on to the original gravel-bed at a depth of 7 feet below the present surface. The Roman level, which, as noted last year, is partly raised, was here at a depth of 3 to 4 feet on the outside of the building. The floor of the building may perhaps have been supported by pilæ in the usual manner, two small pillars— $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 1 foot in diameter—being discovered near the wall at a distance apart of about 12 feet. But the pillars were found on opposite sides of the wall, and though the greater portion of the stored grain remained on the northerly side, which the angle also indicated as the interior of the building, yet a considerable amount was found on the further side. The pillars, moreover, were each provided with

two small rectangular grooves, opposite to one another about the middle of their height, apparently for the reception of a rail between the successive pillars, the horizontal part of the groove being necessary for fitting the rail into position in the vertical slot. Such a rail can hardly have had any special use in the hypocaust, and the indications rather suggested a colonnade upon a breast-wall at this place.

Towards the angle (possibly in a separate chamber) no such pillars were come upon, but two square masoned pilæ for supporting the floor remained well preserved, each about 2 feet square and 3 feet high, being about 2 feet distant from one another and from the wall.

As for the grain itself, which was traced in a compact layer 2 feet thick for 20 feet or more, it seemed for the most part to be rather charred than actually burned, though the whole was blackened. Natural oxidation alone would hardly account for its condition. It disintegrates rapidly on exposure to the air, almost instantaneously on being put into water, and glows as charcoal in a fire. In some cases, though few, it had been in undoubted contact with flames, and in the vicinity blackened timber was generally to be observed. One section showed the flags of the floor to be covered with a pile of grain, pressed upon again by burnt timber and roof-tiles, to which it was adherent. The whole evidence points to the building having been fired, with the result that the floor, with the grain upon it, having given way, was followed by the burning roof into the vault of the hypocaust.

Of the building adjoining, of which three parallel walls were found, little can as yet be said, except that by comparison it was probably the *prætorium*. Between two of the walls was a paved floor, upon which were found two coins, a second brass of the first century, and a third brass of the third. Between the other two, again, which were somewhat nearer to one another, was an interesting piece of solid masonry, somewhat resembling a doorway, but difficult of explanation, which was left uncovered for public inspection.

In the Rector's grounds adjoining, almost in the centre of the fort, was found a further

building—an angle of masonry enclosing a pavement, probably also an adjunct to the *prætorium*. This building, with that found at Christmas, 1898, marked "p" in the plan published in the report for that year, give the line of this row of buildings, each of them having in front a broad paved way, possibly the chief cross-road through the enclosure. This fact will be of great assistance in further investigation, and may possibly lead to a solution of the problem, which remains as yet unsolved, as to the position of the chief entrances symmetrically opposite to one another on the north-west and south-east sides. . . .

ANCHOR HILL, THE WESTERN ENTRANCE.

Shortly before closing the season's work, some trenches about the centre of the south-west wall, on a little knoll long known as Anchor Hill, showed that Roman masonry was well preserved below—indeed, that the Roman ruins chiefly accounted for the superficial appearance. Following the great wall on its inner face, a small turret presently revealed itself, which proved to be a guard-chamber of the westerly gateway. Its interior was not completely cleared, but the indications show that the site deserves the closest attention. . . .

GENERAL SUMMARY.

These few results throw much light upon the nature of this station. By comparison with other plans, and especially the admirable plan kindly forwarded by Mr. Bosanquet for the purpose, of the Roman fort of Housesteads on the Wall, many points of similarity in size and internal arrangement become evident. There is in each case a walled enclosure, rectangular in form, with a gate in the middle of the shorter side, a chief transverse causeway at about two-thirds of the length therefrom, and, fronting this, a large central building with courtyards and colonnades and a stout granary adjoining. Turning again to another known fort—that of Melandra Castle, in Derbyshire, excavated during the past year under the auspices of the Glossop and District Antiquarian Society—we discover a somewhat smaller enclosure, rather more square, with its entrances accord-

ingly approximating towards the centre of each side, and having the same prominent building as the *prætorium*, in a similar position. But whereas at Housesteads the whole interior is found to be laid out with long buildings placed symmetrically within the enclosure, at Melandra any other structure which there may have been seems to have been wholly of timber.

The immediate problem at Ribchester, then, is to determine whether there was any intermediate type of fort, and, if not, to compose in detail the two alike, to see how far the plan was rigid and how far it might be strained to suit local requirements. Just as step by step this archaeological inquiry at Ribchester is advanced, so will its results prove useful evidence in the greater problem that it opens up as to the relation of the two types to one another; whether, indeed, as seems reasonable to suppose, the stouter fortress was the military centre of a number of smaller stations, serving also as winter quarters for garrisons driven by stress of weather from the outposts. For the north of Britain such relation between the chief forts and the legionary headquarters at York and Chester is already to some degree established; it only remains for patient examination of a sufficient number of cases to show how far the system extended in detail, and then for the result to be recorded as a newly-established fact in the history of Roman military art.

THE COINS.

During the past year, with the generous assistance of Mr. W. J. Andrew, an examination has been made of all the Roman coins from Ribchester that could be heard of by private inquiry, to the number of seventy-three, of which eighteen have been previously recorded. Some of these are preserved at the Rectory, and some scattered in various museums; but the greater number are in the possession of individuals. Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, who has seen an adequate sample of the bronze coins, kindly writes of them that there are probably "none later than the middle of the fourth century, as is usually the case; certainly none are later than the time of Valentinian I."

The chief result has been to bring to light

a gold coin of Gratian, which seems to have been obscurely recorded before, thus bringing down the evidence of occupation to within about thirty years of the formal notice of evacuation in the early fifth century. The increased preponderance of early bronze coins, moreover, now suggests an occupation of this site as early at least as the age of Hadrian. It is to be hoped that an inscription may be found that will throw some light upon this important point.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

WILLIAM PENN'S house in Sussex, the old mansion of Worminghurst, has been destroyed long ago, and not a trace of it remains; but there still stands, well-nigh forgotten, in the very heart of the county, the same old meeting-house in which he worshipped, writes Dr. G. C. Williamson in the *Puritan*. The place is worth seeing as a good example of domestic black-and-white timber-work of the period, but its association with Penn, and the scenes in history that it recalls, give to it a far greater interest than that of a merely curious piece of architecture. With that strange persistence that is so noteworthy in England, the country-folk call the Thakeham or Shipley meeting-house by an older name "The Blue Idol," deriving it from the vivid blue colour with which the inner room was first painted. This colour, probably used first on account of being cheap or at hand, was no doubt found to wear well, and was for years perpetuated.

Mr. Elliot Stock is publishing an account by Mr. Ralph Richardson of the banking firm of Coutts. It will give a history of the house from the time of its foundation in Edinburgh to the present day, with notices of the various members of the firm, and many celebrated persons with whom the firm has been associated.

We have referred before to the mysterious box of papers which Francis Douce, the antiquary, left to the British Museum in 1834, on the understanding that it was not to be opened until the present year. The box has now been opened, and we learn from *Literature* that a preliminary survey has not revealed anything of very great importance. When the investigation is completed, the results will in due course be communicated to the press, but we do not think any very startling surprises need be expected.

The Temple of Karnak, which underwent partial destruction last year by the fall of nine of its columns, is threatened with another and a greater disaster. Two of the nine columns fell against the pylon, and dangerously unsettled that huge mass of masonry, the whole of which is now almost toppling over inwards, an accident which would crush the famous row of columns of the hypostyle hall. Great precautions are being taken to guard against this; but the critical period will be when the Nile flood begins to subside, thus causing a disturbance of the soil.



The Corporation of Manchester have resolved to take steps for the repair and preservation of the Old Hall, which they bought four years ago. Clayton Old Hall, the *Builder* points out, was sold by the Byron family in 1620 to the brothers Humphrey and George Chetham. On the death of the latter, in 1627, Humphrey succeeded as sole owner, and occupied the house until his death in 1653. The wide moat is crossed by a bridge having two arches and three-sided crenelles, which, it is supposed, was built in the later years of the fourteenth century, and some years before the oldest remaining portion, which is post-and-pane work, of the house itself. Some additions were made, and, as some aver, by Humphrey Chetham, in the former half of the seventeenth century. The Old Hall suffered further change about a hundred years ago. The scheme provides for setting aside a part of the fabric for the purpose of a museum of relics associated with Chetham.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold last week the library of botanical works of the late Mr. J. T. Barber, of Shropshire, amongst which were the following: Cooke's British Fungi, 8 vols., 1872-91, £21; Curtis's Botanical Magazine, complete to 1879, £91; Edwards's Botanical Register, 33 vols., 1815-47, £44; Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire, 12 vols., 1854-60, £23 10s.; Sowerby's English Botany, 40 vols., 1790-1849, £36; Andrews's Botanist's Repository, 10 vols., 1797-1815, £10 5s.; Jerome of Brunswick's Distillation, 1527 (imperfect), £13 5s.; Loddiges's Botanical Cabinet, 20 vols., 1817-33, £38; Maund's Botanic Garden, vols. i.-xvi., 1825, etc., £13 10s.; De Martius's Plantæ Brasiliæ, 1824-32, £15 10s.; Reichenbach's Iconographia Botanica, 10 vols., 1823, etc., £18 10s.; Icones Germanicæ, 21 vols., 1834-62, £40; Bateman's Orchidaceæ of Mexico, £11; Blume, Rumphia, 4 vols., 1845-48, £12; Jacquin, Hortus Botanicus Vindobonensis, 3 vols., 1770-76, £22 10s.; Plantæ Rarioræ Horti Cæs. Schoenbrunnensis, 4 vols., 1797-1804, £31; Stapeliæ, 1806, £14 5s.; Parkinson, Paradisi in Sole, 1629, £22 10s.; Piranesi, Opere, 21 vols., v.d., £54; Redouté, Liliacées, 8 vols., 1807, £50; Ruiz y Pavon, Flora Peruviana, 4 vols., 1794-1802, £25 10s.; Sander's Reichenbachia, imperial edition, 1888-98, £29. Total of day's sale, £1,196 4s. 6d.—*Athenæum*, May 5.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Monday and Tuesday last the interesting collection of books by English writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries of the late Colonel Francis Grant. Some remarkable prices were realized, as the following particulars will show: Boswell's *Account of Corsica*, 1768, presentation copy to D. Garrick, £17; *Tour to the Hebrides*, 1785, uncut, presentation copy, £9 15s.; Fanny Burney's *Evelina*, first edition, with autograph letter, 1778, £10; Eikon Basilike, first edition, 1648, £20; William Collins's *Persian Eclogues*, first edition, 1742, £8 15s.; Defoe's *The Fortunate Mistress*, first edition, 1724, £12 15s.; *Narrative of the Robberies, etc.*, of John Sheppard, 1724, £14 10s. (with frontispiece); *Conjugal Lewdness*, first edition, 1727, £16 10s.; Carleton's *Memoirs*, 1728, £9 9s.; Dickens's *The Haunted Man*, 1848, presentation copy, £24; H. Fielding's *Vindication of the Duchess-Dowager of Marlborough*, 1742, £7 7s.; Garrick's *The Lying Valet*, 1742, £8 8s.; Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* (hole in one leaf), first edition, 1766, £49; *The Deserted Village*, small 8vo., 1770, £21; *She Stoops to Conquer*, first edition, 1773, £12 12s.; *Horn-Book*, temp. James I., £30; Dr. Johnson's *Irene*, first edition, uncut, 1749, £10; *Some Account of the Province of Pennsylvania*, 1681, £76; Bishop Beveridge's *Church Catechism*, bound for Queen Anne, 1704, £20 10s.; James Boswell, *Dorando*, 1767, £15; Dryden's *Poem on the Death of O. Cromwell*, 1659, £21; Gay's *Wife of Bath*, first edition, uncut, 1713, £13; Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, first edition, small 4to., 1770, £15 5s.; Dryden's *Alexander's Feast*, 1697, £15 15s.; *Lacrymæ Musarum*, 1650, £25 10s.; Frederick Locker's *Poems*, 1868, £13; A. Pope, *The Dunciad*, first edition, with MS. additions, 1728, £75; the same, second issue, £50; another edition, D in Mr. Thoms's list, 1728, £32; Prior's *Poems on Several Occasions*, first edition, 1707, £40; Shenstone's *Schoolmistress*, first edition, 1742, £16; R. B. Sheridan, *The Rivals*, first edition, 1775, £10 10s.; Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, first edition, 1760-67, £13 15s.; *Letters from Yorick to Eliza*, first edition, 1775, and two others, £12 15s.; Swift's *Memoirs of Captain John Creighton*, first edition, 1731, £9; Walton's *Angler*, fourth edition, 1668, £15 15s.; Henry VIII.'s *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*, Pynson, 1521, £29; Ben Jonson's *The Alchemist*, first edition, 1612, £22; Anne Killigrew's *Poems*, portraits, 1686, £17 10s.; Pope's *The Dunciad*, 4to., 1729, presentation copy, £15 10s.; Shakespeare, *Troublesome Raigne of King John*, 1611, £28; Pope's *Windsor Forest*, first edition, 1713, £20; Turner's *Herbal*, 1568, £16.—*Athenæum*, May 12.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 3. — Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and G. E. Fox submitted a report on the excavations on the site of the Romano-British town at Silchester in 1899. These excavations were

begun on May 5, and continued, with the usual break during harvest, until November 16. The operations of 1899 were restricted to the insula (XXI.) east of Insula I. (which was excavated in 1890-91) and to another insula (XXII.) north of XXI., extending nearly as far as the town wall. The total area examined was about 5½ acres. Insula XXI. appears to have been entirely enclosed by walls. Two houses occupied the northern corners, and on its eastern side was a large house of the courtyard type, with another small house to the south of it. At the south-east angle of the insula was an oblong chamber with an apsidal end, perhaps the meeting-room of some trade guild. Other traces of buildings were found along the south side. As the south-west angle underlies the modern roadway, it could only partly be examined. The western side contained two small square structures. With regard to the houses, that at the north-west corner was discovered in 1864 by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, and partly excavated by him. Additional chambers have now been found on the south and east. The north-east house is one of the corridor type that has become a courtyard house by later additions. In one of the added rooms was a hypocaust of a peculiar plan. The large house on the east side has undergone several changes. It shows traces of mosaic pavements of simple character. The small house to the south is remarkable for the number of pits and wells found beneath it. From these were extracted several whole vases, some of an early type and excellent design. In Insula XXII. there was open ground in the centre and north-west. As there were no signs of a street on its eastern side, the portion excavated may form part of a larger insula. Near the south-west angle was a good-sized house of the corridor type, with a large chamber at one end terminating in an apse, which had a hypocaust beneath it. A square chamber which had been added on one side has foundations of huge blocks of ironstone, and the same material has been used in what appears to have been a reconstruction of the western part. Besides this house, portions of three others were found. As usual, a number of wells were met with, lined with wooden framing towards the bottom. Few architectural remains of any importance were discovered, and the finds in bronze, iron, glass, and bone do not call for special notice. From the pits an exceptionally large number of entire vessels of pottery were recovered, the total being about eighty. They include an inscribed drinking-cup of Castor ware, some large vessels of the coarse ware which is so seldom found entire, etc. The coins did not include any new types. In illustration of the paper a large number of antiquities found were exhibited.—Mr. W. Gowland read a paper on "Remains of a Roman Silver Refinery at Silchester," in which he gave an account of the results of his examination of some metallurgical debris of a unique character which was unearthed in the excavations in 1894.—*Athenæum*, May 12.



At a meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the rooms, Bath Street, on April 19,

Mr. George Neilson gave a paper entitled "Another for Huchown." Professor Cooper presided. Mr. Neilson opened by saying that there was a great fund of historical information to be made accessible to the public in Professor Young's catalogue of manuscripts in the Hunterian Museum. He hoped the day was not far distant when students in every part of Europe would be able to take advantage of the stores of ancient lore contained in the museum. The paper was a preliminary examination of a manuscript volume in the Hunterian Museum containing a number of Latin texts, which proved on analysis to contain some extraordinary parallels with the texts of certain alliterative poems, in particular that edited with so much care and learning by Professor Skeat for the English Text Society, under the name of "The Wars of Alexander." This was found to correspond in the most marked way with the Hunterian codex. Mr. Neilson made special reference to the literary work of Huchown, usually supposed to be Hugh of Eglinton, and concluded by observing that in the Hunterian codex there was a volume which was certain in future to be of the highest moment in the discussion ranging round the "Alliterative Poems." It was, he thought, very gratifying that in the Hunterian Museum there should be a volume of such importance.—Professor Cooper moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Neilson, which was very cordially accorded.—Mr. C. E. Whitelaw exhibited several engraved dirks and powder-horns of Celtic origin, which, he argued, proved that the Celts had artistic and inventive genius.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, May 2, James Hilton, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A., exhibited a silver seal bearing his family arms, and dating from the earlier part of the last century, about 1720.—The Rev. J. G. Marshall contributed a paper on Lullington Church, Somerset. Lullington was one of the many manors of Somerset given by William I. to Geoffry, Bishop of Coutances, and it is probable that the Norman church was founded by Geoffry, or by his nephew, who was Earl of Northumberland, as a memorial to the Bishop, who was buried under the high altar. The author described the general features in considerable detail, and dwelt more especially on the Norman architecture, and pointed out the resemblance in several respects to the monastery of St. Saveur, near Coutances, and the Church of St. Pierre at Caen (the next diocese to Coutances), and suggested the probability that Lullington and these churches were either the work of one hand, or at least of the same guild of artists. The paper was illustrated by some excellent drawings.—Mr. J. R. Mortimer read a paper on eleven embankment crosses which exist in the East Riding of Yorkshire, believed by the author to be early Christian moot-hills.—Mr. Peers and Mr. Wilson took part in the discussion.

A general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at 6, Stephen's Green,

Dublin, on May 1, Dr. E. P. Wright, president, in the chair.—Mr. Langrish read a paper contributed by the Ven. R. E. A. Baillie, M.A., Archdeacon of Raphoe, on "A Corner in the Donegal Highlands."—Mr. Ball read a paper by Miss E. M. Beeby on "St. Malachy of Armagh." Both communications were referred to the council for publication.—Rev. Canon Healy exhibited a number of interesting coins that had been found on the Hill of Tara within the last few days. They were found about 14 inches below the present level of the ground. The twelve coins which he exhibited were the property of Mr. Briscoe, the lord of the soil. They were all coins of Constantine I.—copper coins of small value. He was of opinion that there had not previously been any Roman coins found so far inland in Ireland. This was the first announcement of the find that had been made.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on May 8, Mr. F. Legge read a paper on "The Slate Palettes from Hieracopolis and Elsewhere." For the next meeting, on June 12, a paper is promised by the president, Professor Sayce, on "The Fall of the Assyrian Empire."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL: An Account of the Old and New Buildings, with a Short Historical Sketch. By the Rev Arthur Dimock M.A. With thirty-nine illustrations. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1900. 8vo., pp. xii, 148. Price 1s. 6d.

This and the following brochure on the Cathedral Church of Carlisle are the most recent additions to Messrs. Bell's excellently-edited and well-appreciated series of cathedral guide-books.

At the mere mention of St. Paul's one's mind involuntarily reverts to the Roman St. Peter's, and *vice versa*. Yet, beyond the fact that they are constructed in somewhat the same style of architecture, and on a similar plan, they have little else in common. From its huge size of 227,000 square feet, the Roman basilica would easily cover the London church, which, all told, covers only 84,311 square feet. Yet, on the other hand, the difference between the two buildings is very considerable, inasmuch as St. Paul's is in its entirety the work of one man, conceived and practically accomplished in the episcopate of one bishop in a little more than a quarter of a century; while St. Peter's, with an unlimited supply of marble and other costly building materials ready to hand, took

no less than 153 years to raise, under the superintendence of nineteen Popes (Julius II. to Innocent X.) and twelve architects (Bramante to Bernini), with the princes of the art among them.

This excellent book, it must be confessed, is a trifle marred by the thread, slight as it is, of the author's incredulity in regard to certain parts of history. For instance, after telling us that the description of the old observance of the offering of the buck and doe, as revived in Bonner's time, is *taken from the records*, the author is pleased to style it a "well-nigh incredible story"; and so again in regard to the Rood of Grace, and the Gunpowder Plot, for "plot" he "must continue to call it, with all due deference to certain modern apologists." One wonders whether he has put himself to the trouble of reading these "modern apologists," who (it is within the writer's own knowledge) have left no stone unturned in ransacking the National Archives in order to arrive at the truth of the affair.

On page 15 we have a well drawn out list of the various ranks of clergy, which might well have been augmented by a detailed statement of the large number of seculars who ministered to the wants of the clergy, and to the well-keeping of the fabric, almost equalling in number that of a large village in themselves. Some idea of the great treasures in the way of vestments, ornaments, and relics, might have been added with advantage, as also a reproduction of that excellent drawing of old St. Paul's and its precincts published by Mr. H. W. Brewer in the *Builder*. The author has done well to chronicle the fact that Nelson lies in the sarcophagus prepared by the great Wolsey for himself, as well as Gounod's statement that the services of St. Paul's are rendered to the finest music in the world. More ample verification than the authority given in the note on p. 72 would be of assistance in accepting the statement that "Lincoln and many another mediæval church" were never consecrated.—H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

* * *

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CARLISLE: A Description of its Fabric, and a Brief History of the Episcopal See. By C. King Eley. With twenty-nine illustrations. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1900. 8vo., pp. 92. Price 1s. 6d.

Mr. King Eley tells us in his preface that in the compilation of his work he has made use of the great county histories, local records, the Transactions of the learned societies, the National Records, and other works. This would have been evident had he not stated the fact. But he has done more than this—the mere going over so wide a field of research—for he has plucked, for the information of his readers, only that which is best and of most service. Thus his book, though small in size, is crammed with matter, condensed to its least possible limit without depriving it of any of its essence.

The wearing of caps cannot quite be called a distinction of the Austin canons from other monks (p. 4), seeing that they and other monks received the privilege from Rome for no other purpose than

as a means of preserving warmth in days before churches were made "comfortably warm" with hot-air appliances. On p. 8 the author gives us an example of the employment of polychromy in mediæval churches—the quire-pillars "painted white, diapered with red roses, nearly 12 inches in diameter, and with the letters I. H. C. and J. M. in gold," must have afforded a glorious prospect. The well of water (p. 34) was probably to supply the cathedral with font and other water. Such wells are frequently so found. The interesting series of the occupations of the months (p. 41) and legendary paintings (pp. 58-66) might have been illustrated with advantage. In connection with the great east window, that of Gloucester, a magnificent screen of glass, should have been mentioned. The suggestion as to parish church libraries (p. 69) is an excellent one, especially as many of our old churches yet retain remnants, in some instances, of great value. The writer has done well to mention the destruction of the monastery buildings by Cromwell's Parliamentary troops and their Scottish allies (in 1645), as only too frequently such devastation is laid upon the wrong shoulders. There would seem likewise to be another side to the sequestration of bishoprics by English Kings, such as John; for example, no appointment being made to Carlisle for *thirty years*, because it appears "the bishop's revenues were so small that no able and loyal person would accept thereof" (p. 76). On p. 79 we have one of the numerous instances of the care of the mediæval bishop for the temporal wants of his flock: Bishop William Strickland (1400-19) furnishing Penrith with water from the Petteril. It is a pity that both these books should lack an index. Before starting for their summer excursions, all tourists should secure copies of these handy guides, which are indispensable to a thorough acquaintance with the places of which they treat.—H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

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BRUGES: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. By Wilfrid C. Robinson. Bruges: Louis de Plancke, 1899. 8vo., pp. xii, 316. Price 4s.

Mr. Robinson does not profess to write the history of "the quaint old Flemish city" on any large or detailed scale, but he gives a sketch or outline of that history based upon the best authorities. In his preface Mr. Robinson mentions his chief sources of information, and from his references and acknowledgments it is quite clear that he appreciates the value of first-hand information, and has freely availed himself of the vast amount of detail relating to the social and municipal history of Bruges to be found in such invaluable works as M. Gilliodt's *Inventaire des Archives de la Ville de Bruges* and the like. The annals of the old city, whose history touches our own island story at so many points, are full of incident and movement. Few chapters in history are more deeply interesting than the story of the rise, prosperity, and decay of the old Flemish cities of Ghent and Bruges, once centres of trade, and citadels of municipal freedom at a time when

freedom was only won and maintained at the price of constant struggle, and now little more than shadows of their former selves. Bruges, however, is hopeful that the construction of the new canal, which will connect it with the sea, may bring back its ancient prosperity. We hope that it may be so, although a revival of commercial activity will probably involve the loss of much of the old-world charm and picturesque drowsiness which

ART IN NEEDLEWORK: A BOOK ABOUT EMBROIDERY. "Text-books of Ornamental Design." By Lewis F. Day and Mary Buckle. Seventy-eight full-page plates, and many other illustrations. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1900. Crown 8vo., art linen, pp. xxi, 262. Price 5s. net, post free.

This handsome volume is a review of the art and practice of embroidery, written very largely



RENAISSANCE CHURCH-WORK.

yearly draw many lovers of the past to the ancient city. Mr. Robinson has written a very readable, accurate, and pleasant sketch of a most interesting history. The book has an adequate index, and the Belgian printers and publishers are to be congratulated on the accuracy of their work.

from the practical and technical point of view rather than from the artistic or historical. The history of embroidery as a handicraft from the purely artistic and antiquarian standpoint yet remains to be written. But within its limits the book before us is thoroughly satisfactory. Every

variety of stitch, every branch of needlework, is most adequately treated. But the letterpress, excellent as it is, would be of comparatively small value were it not for the numerous and capitally-produced illustrations and diagrams which accompany it. The section on "Church Work" is particularly interesting. In it the historical side of the subject is slightly touched. Speaking of the methods of work which, by constant use for church purposes, have come to be classed as ecclesiastical embroidery, the authors say: "But there is no consecrated stitch, no stitch exclusively belonging to the Church, none probably invented by it. For embroidery is a primitive art—clothes were stitched before ever churches were furnished—and European methods of embroidery are all derived from Oriental work, which found its way westwards at a very early date. Phrygia (sometimes credited with the invention of embroidery) passed it on to Greece, and Greece to Italy, the gate of European art." Facing p. 220 is a fine illustration of Gothic church embroidery, in which the work was done directly on to the silk, showing the figure of King Abias. In this the face is worked in split stitch, over which the features are marked, the fine lines in short satin-stitches, the broader in split-stitch. Another interesting example faces p. 202; this piece of fifteenth-century work is chiefly remarkable for the amount of character which the needle has been able to express in the working of a man's face. On page 205 is a capital specimen of sixteenth-century Italian figure-work. In this the head, which is more like painting than the other examples, is worked "in short stitches of various shades, which give something of the colour as well as the modelling of flesh. This is a triumph in its way. It goes about as far as the needle can go, and further than, except under rare conditions, it ought to go. But it may do that, and yet be needlework." For the illustration on the opposite page, of Renaissance church-work, we are indebted to the courtesy of the publisher. The plates throughout the book are excellent. Those of samplers and other historical examples of fine needlework are so reproduced as to show with really wonderful fidelity and exactitude both texture and stitch. Both front and back views are given of most of the samplers shown. There are also many diagrams showing how the stitches are worked, and a full index. The whole volume reflects great credit upon the authors and their publisher.

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RECORDS OF WOODHALL SPA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD: Historical, Anecdotal, Physiographical, and Archaeological, with other matter. By the Rev. J. Conway Walter. Horncastle: W. K. Morton [1899]. Pp. 263. Price 1s. 6d.

These notings were first printed from week to week in the columns of a local newspaper at the publishing office of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*. Mr. Walter's book has been printed from the type thus set up in narrow columns, and consequently the shape of the volume is somewhat awkward, and the type rather small. This is the more to be regretted that the book contains a great variety of interesting matter relating to the botany, natural

history, ornithology, archæology, ecclesiology, and other "ologies" of the district. Mr. Walter promises that future editions will take a better shape. We hope they may be soon called for, when at least one unpardonable defect of the present issue may be remedied—we mean the lack of a proper index. The book before us has an interesting list of local vernacular names of wild plants, and a list of fossils found in the neighbourhood of Woodhall Spa; and these are followed by an apology for an index, which is so meagre as to be irritating. Mr. Walter's collection of notes should be properly indexed, for, like the proverbial haggis, they provide much "fine confused feeding." The volume is decidedly cheap.

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The chief attraction in the *Essex Review* (Chelmsford: E. Durrant and Co.) for April is a well-illustrated paper by Messrs. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous on "Some Interesting Essex Brasses," a subject on which the same authors have worked more than once previously. Mr. E. A. Fitch continues his series of "Historians of Essex" with a sketch of Thomas Wright, whose share in the 1876 edition of *Nares' Glossary*, *History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages*, *History of Caricature*, and other antiquarian works, are probably better-known titles to fame than his *History of Essex*. The frontispiece to the number is a good portrait of Wright.

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The *Genealogical Magazine* (London: Elliot Stock) for May, with which is issued the index to the third volume, is the first part of vol. iv. Mr. Walter B. Blaikie contributes a long paper on the "Stuart Descendants," which, among other things, shows clearly the line of descent of the "royal lady" who, according to our present-day Jacobites and "Legitimists," is the rightful Queen of these islands. Under the general title of "Things which might be attended to," Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies has a capital little article on survivals of armorial practices in relation to military matters, dealing especially with the anomaly that, although a Field-Marshal wears the crossed batons on his uniform and on his saddle-cloth, he is yet unable to add the baton to his armorial achievement. The new volume makes a good start with this number.

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We have received the April issue of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (Horncastle: W. K. Morton), which has, *inter alia*, four excellent illustrations of ancient fireplaces in Tattershall Castle, accompanied by a few pages of notes on the castle, containing much well-summarized information. The numbers of the *East Anglian* (Norwich: A. H. Goose) for March and April have the usual variety of matter of local interest.



Correspondence.

A MISERERE AT WORCESTER
CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

WILL you kindly permit me to vindicate the fair fame of a lady undeservedly aspersed, although with absolutely laudable intentions, by your correspondent, Mr. H. Hems? Among the subjects of the misereres at Worcester Cathedral he mentions (*ante*, p. 160): "An immoral woman undergoing the punishment of riding the streets upon a ram, with a rabbit under her arm, in a practically nude state, for she has only a net made with very large meshes thrown over her." This sinister interpretation of the carving is, I believe, the one generally accepted, but I am glad to be able to suggest that the damsel represented is in reality undertaking a pilgrimage of a far more joyous character. She is, in fact, a maiden of Folklore-land, whose story is told at length by Sir G. Darent in his *Tales from the Norse*. I have not the book here to refer to, but the story is well known, and the outline of it is this: A misogynist Prince or King is urged by his people to marry. He does not like to refuse, but he fences his consent with conditions which he fondly believes it will be found impossible to fulfil. Among these are that the lady who is to be his bride must come to him neither clad nor unclad, and neither riding nor walking. On hearing the conditions, a country maiden is struck by a happy thought. She accordingly dresses herself in a fisherman's net, and goes to the Court seated on a steed so low that she can step with one foot on the ground without leaving the saddle. The Prince sees her, and, recognising his destiny, marries her, with the orthodox result that both live happily ever after.

There are other conditions, duly set forth in the story, which I have forgotten, and I have forgotten also whether the Norse tale throws any light on the rabbit, or hare, which the miserere damsel carries under her arm; but I think there can be no doubt that the heroine of the tale is identical with the subject of the miserere carving. I do not know of any other English version of the Scandinavian story, but although Worcester lies beyond the frontier of the Danelaw, it is easy to understand how a story of the kind might become acclimatized in England at a date much earlier than that of the wood-carving. As this interpretation of the Worcester seat-bracket has not before been made public, you may perhaps think this letter worthy of insertion in the *Antiquary*.

SEBASTIAN EVANS, LL.D.

Dover, April 28, 1900.

ANDOVER.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your antiquarian notes refer to Andover and its neighbourhood, so rich in prehistoric and Roman remains. It has a mystic history, having been the seat of a Saxon dynasty under Ethelred; and both

members of the compound name being open to controversy.

The prefix An- might be from the Celtic *hen* = "old," or from *annagh*, *eanach*, *amhaim*, all meaning water or marshy—very characteristic of the locality. The suffix compares with Condober, Wendover, Mitcheldever. An early form, A.D. 994, was Andefera, so dur, dour, a river name, and Dover in Kent. But a problematical origin from *ann*, *annat*, *annates*, a stipend or first-fruits, has been suggested, on the assumption that the whole territory was a grant to the Church from paganism. This prefix An- pervades the whole locality, as Ansdyeke, a camp, Abbott's Ann, Ampport, Enham. The more immediate sites are: Bre or Bury Hill Camp, Quarley Hill, Okebury, Fyfield, with pit-dwellings, early interments, and the villa in Redenham Park, with neolithic flint implements; Thruxton Villa, with figured mosaics; Bullington Camp on Tilbury Hill, Folk or Barksbury Camp, Danbury Hill, Canute's Barrow, numerous tumuli. St. Mary Bourne lies on one of the numerous *annaghs*, or small streams (see the Irish Anna-Liffey). It is the supposed site of a Roman station named Vindomis, with numerous villas and all proper adjuncts. And there is the Devil's Ditch, supposed eastern terminus of the great Wansdyke (see Ansdyeke, above mentioned). Now, if we abolish the W initial, we have a surviving An-, otherwise inexplicable.

Andover occupied a sort of oasis between three important Roman roads: (1) From Silchester to Salisbury; (2) from Winchester to Salisbury; (3) from Winchester to Cirencester, and the two last named joined at Wherwell, three miles south-east of Andover.

But there is another An-, the Anton River, supposed abbreviation of An[dover]ton, or town, the capital of that district. It joins the Test near Stockbridge, yet people write of the Anton or Test River; but historically the latter is the senior. A revival, however, has been devised from Ptolemy's Trisanton, which more probably refers to the triad formed by Langston, Chichester, and Portsmouth Harbour, separated by Portsea and Hayling Islands.

A. HALL.

Highbury, April 10, 1900.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.